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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR AMOS G. NORCOTT, C.B., K.C.H.  
SERVED IN REGIMENT, 1802-1830.

MONTE

18<sup>th</sup>



D T T, C.B., K.C.H.

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THE  
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE  
FOR 1892.

COMPILED AND EDITED  
BY  
MAJOR WILLOUGHBY VERNER.  
RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON:  
R. H. PORTER, 18, PRINCES ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE.

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1893.

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**GENERAL SIR WILLIAM S. R. NORCOTT, K.C.B.  
COLONEL-COMMANDANT, 2<sup>ND</sup> BATTALION, 1885-1886.  
SERVED IN REGIMENT, 1822-1856.**





**GENERAL SIR WILLIAM S. R. NORCOTT, K.C.B.**  
**COLONEL-COMMANDANT, 2<sup>ND</sup> BATTALION, 1885-1886.**  
**SERVED IN REGIMENT. 1822-1856.**

.....thus\* form the Executive Committee.



J. F. MORCOTT R.C.B.  
2 BATTALION, 162<sup>nd</sup> REGT.  
1822 - 1856

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# Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1893.

## JANUARY.

1 S	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS, 1815. 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle, 1874.
2 M	3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER, 1864 (Mohmund Expedition), Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle, 1874.
3 TU	1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna), 1809; Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
4 W	Retreat of CORUNNA, 1809; 1st Bn. lost a few men. Troopship <i>Megæra</i> on fire, 1852, with 1st Bn. on board. 2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny, 1857), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
5 TH	Retreat of CORUNNA, 1809. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 F	2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, 1860.
7 S	1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape, 1852 (2nd Kaffir War). 3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD, 1857.
8 S	1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 1812, 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans, 1815; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 24 R. wdd.
9 M	1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO, 1812.
10 TU	1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA, 1809. 1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape, 1854.
11 W	2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment, 1819. 1st Bn. engaged near Kei River, 1847 (1st Kaffir War): Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 TH	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 F	4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp, 1814.
14 S	Retreat of Corunna, 1809; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 S	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny), 1858.

## JANUARY.

16 M	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video, 1807; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. Battle of CORUNNA, 1809; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.)
17 TU	Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks, 1800. Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of ABU KLEA, Soudan, 1885.
18 W	6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
19 TH	Storming of CIUDAD RODRIGO, 1812; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan, 1885.
20 F	Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed, 1807; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 S	2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England, 1809.
22 S	Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN, 1862.
23 M	4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. <i>Malabar</i> , having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th, 1890.
24 TU	Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
25 W	4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar, 1879.
26 TH	Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurpore, 1859.
27 F	4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMAH, 1889.
28 S	4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (BAZAR VALLEY Expedition), 1879.
29 S	105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL, 1855.
30 M	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga, 1858.
31 TU	2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee, 1874; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

## FEBRUARY.

1 W	4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK, Holland, 1814; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo, 1809.
2 TH	4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MERXEM, 1814; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 F	3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of MONTE VIDEO, 1807; Capt. Dicker-son and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee, 1874.
4 S	Sortie from Antwerp repelled, 1814 (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU, Ashantee, 1874; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 S	2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE, 1874.
6 M	2nd Bn. left Coomassie, 1874.
7 TU	French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed, 1814 (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition, 1879.
8 W	Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition, 1879.
9 TH	2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT, Indian Mutiny, 1859.
10 F	3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER, Mobile Expedition, 1815.
11 S	1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War), 1847.
12 S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain, 1810.
13 M	2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching, 1860.
14 T	Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1867. 4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
15 W	General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1820.

## FEBRUARY.

16 TH	The 95TH RIFLE CORPS taken out of the Line and styled "THE RIFLE BRIGADE," 1816.
17 F	All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive; commencement of Campaign of 1814.
18 S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeciras, 1811.
19 S	F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Sir David Dundas, 1820. Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea, 1855.
20 M	1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth, 1806.
21 TU	2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked, 1874.
22 W	2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta, 1826.
23 TH	2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea, 1854.
24 F	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeciras, 1811. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLENEUVE, 1814. Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn., 1855.
25 S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa, 1810. 4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1ST LUGHMAN Expedition, 1879.
26 S	Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns., 1814.
27 M	1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUEBLO, 1810. Battle of ORTHEZ, 1814; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 TU	Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. <i>St. George</i> (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen, 1801.

## MARCH.

1 W	2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas, 1811.
2 TH	1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu, 1843.
3 F	3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer, 1811.
4 S	Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil, 1811. 4th Bn. detachment returned from KAREN Expedition (BURMAH, 1889).
5 S	Battle of BAROSSA, 1811; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6 M	Massena retreated from Santarem, 1811; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow, 1858.
7 TU	Pursuit of Massena, 1811; Riflemen mounted behind British Dragoons. Fighting at Lucknow, 1858; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8 W	French dislodged from PAIALVO, 1811, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9 TH	Pursuit of Massena, 1811; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW, 1858; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10 F	Pursuit of Massena, 1811. Fighting at Lucknow, 1858.
11 S	1st Bn. engaged at Pombal, 1811. 2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before LUCKNOW, 1858; Capt. Thynne, Lieut. Cooper and 2 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded.
12 S	Combat of the REDINHA, 1811; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13 M	Battle of MANDORA, Egypt, 1801. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14 TU	Action near CASAL NOVA, 1811; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
15 W	Combat at FONZE DE ABONCE, 1811; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
16 TH	2nd Bn. engaged at SUPREE, Indian Mutiny, 1859.

## MARCH.

17 F	1st Bn. at commencement of Siege of BADAJOZ. 2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast, 1874.
18 S	1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA, 1811.
19 S	Combat at BARBA DEL PUERCO, 1810; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. Sortie from Badajoz repelled, 1812.
20 M	Action of TABBES, 1814, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded
21 TU	2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea, 1855. Battle of ALEXANDRIA, 1801; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged.
22 W	1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen, 1812.
23 TH	1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol, 1855. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow, 1858.
24 F	4th Bn.; WAZIRI Expedition started from Rawal Pindi, 1881.
25 S	5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend, 1815 (Waterloo Campaign).
26 S	1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz, 1812; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 M	3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE, 1814; a few R. wdd.
28 TU	1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS, 1811; Lieut. and Adjt. James Stewart killed. 1st Bn. engaged.
29 W	1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA, 1811.
30 TH	1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai, 1815. 1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, 1852 (2nd Kaffir War).
31 F	Good Friday. Siege of BADAJOZ, 1811; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

## APRIL.

1 S	First parade of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN" at Horsham Barracks, 1800. 3rd Bn. formed a SECOND time at Haslar, 1855, from drafts from dépôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 S	<b>Easter Sunday.</b> Battle of COPENHAGEN, 1801. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adjt. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> Action near SABUGAL, 1811; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present; Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 TU	5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War, 1815. 4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad, 1879. 4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (BURMAH, 1889).
5 W	Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny, 1858; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd and 3rd Bns., Major Ross in command.
6 TH	Storming of BADAJOZ, 1812; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 F	4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMAH, 1889).
8 S	3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden, 1808. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli, 1854.
9 S	Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced 1855; Lieut. Hon. A.Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 M	Battle of TOULOUSE, 1814; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 TU	All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid, 1812.
12 W	2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny, 1859.
13 TH	2nd Bn. engaged at BARREE, Indian Mutiny, 1858
14 F	Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah, 1859.
15 S	4th Bn. at Safed Sung, 1879.

## APRIL.

16 S	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult, 1814.
17 M	Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died 1863. 1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders, 1856.
18 TU	Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1863, <i>vice</i> Lord Seaton.
19 W	1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium, 1815.
20 TH	Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium, 1815. Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol, 1855.
21 F	2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli, 1854.
22 S	Russians driven from the RIFLE-PITS, SEBASTOPOL, 1855. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the V.C. for gallantry on this occasion.
23 S	1st Bn. defend the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS, 1811; French repulsed.
24 M	The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted, 1855.
25 TU	2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE, 1859.
26 W	2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore, 1859.
27 TH	1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva, 1811. 6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend, 1815 (Waterloo Campaign.)
28 F	Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies, 1825.
29 S	1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War), 1852, 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
30 S	2nd Bn. marched out of Lucknow in pursuit of Mutineers, 1858.

## MAY.

1 M	H.R.H. Prince Arthur born, 1850. Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn., 1871.
2 TU	3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR, 1811; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 W	199th day of Siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
4 TH	The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen, 1809. 4th Bn. crossed the WAZIRI Frontier, 1881.
5 F	Battle of FUENTES D'ONOR, 1811; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 S	The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, 1805, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 S	The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover, 1843.
8 M	2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli, 1854.
9 TU	2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
10 W	4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND, 1881.
11 TH	Sortie from Badajoz, 1811. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal, 1812. 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at NUGGUR, 1858.
12 F	Skirmish near ESPEJA, 1811; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 S	6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels, 1815.
14 S	1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos., 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels, 1815.
15 M	Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest, 1800.
16 TU	1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "service" and 4 "depôt," 1852.

## MAY.

17 W	1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War), 1852.
18 TH	2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.), 1854.
19 F	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia, 1874.
20 S	3 Cos, 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden, 1808.
21 S	<b>Whit Sunday.</b> All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters of 1813, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn., 1813.
22 M	<b>Bank Holiday.</b> 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1808. Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE, 1858.
23 TU	Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE, 1858.
24 W	Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava, 1856.
25 TH	1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1809; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan, 1854
26 F	Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna, 1858.
27 S	Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon, 1812. "You look well and in good fighting order."
28 S	1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War), 1852.
29 M	2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna, 1854. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1880.
30 TU	4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, 1815.
31 W	2nd Bn. encamped at Varna, 1854.

## JUNE.

1 TH	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny, 1860 (formed 5th April, 1858).
2 F	5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition, landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover, 1815 (remaining 2 at Brussels). 4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi, 1881.
3 S	2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia, 1837. 2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England, 1852.
4 S	1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. <i>Apollo</i> , for England, at termination of Crimean War, 1856, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by disease, and 353 invalided.
5 M	2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla, 1854.
6 TU	Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"!, 1854.
7 W	8 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO, 1807; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL, 1855.
8 TH	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1808. 2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War, 1856.
9 F	Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1854.
10 S	2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier, 1815.
11 S	1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French, 1813.
12 M	1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the Hormuza, 1813.
13 TU	3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America, 1806. 2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of NAWABGUNGE, 1858; one off. and 15 R. wdd.
14 W	5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. ( <i>vide</i> 13th) at Monte Video, 1807, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 TH	All three Bns. crossed the Ebro, 1813.

## JUNE.

16 F	Action of QUATRE BRAS, 1815; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.
17 S	2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked, 1815.
18 S	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain), 1813; 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 1815—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. Attack on the REDAN, 1855; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
19 M	All three Battalions advanced on Paris, 1815. Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, 1855.
20 TU	Short rifles issued to 4th Bn., 1858.
21 W	Battle of VITTORIA, 1813. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
22 TH	Napoleon I. abdicated, 1815. Allies marching on Paris.
23 F	Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ, 1813; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
24 S	Pursuit of French. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, 1813, and captured the <i>last</i> gun of the French army.
25 S	252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
26 M	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the W.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cunningham, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, Mac-Gregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
27 TU	2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, 1859, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
28 W	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon, 1807. 1st Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen, 1837.
29 TH	Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad, 1858.
30 F	March on Paris, 1815. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

## JULY.

- 1 S 2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow, 1859. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 S 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked French at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 1807; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain, 1812.
- 3 M The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "THE LIGHT BRIGADE," under Major-General Craufurd, 1809. Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol, 1855.
- 4 TU 2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES, 1807; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva, 1810.
- 5 W Attack on BUENOS AYRES, 1807; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
- 6 TH Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain, 1811. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 F British Army marched into PARIS after Waterloo, 1815. The first man to enter was Lieut. and Adj't. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The first corps to enter was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain, 1813. 1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HORN, 2nd Kaffir War, 1852.
- 8 S 3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England, 1814. 1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof, 1852.
- 9 S 5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark, 1807. 1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris, 1815.
- 10 M Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend, 1815.
- 11 TU 2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, 1856.
- 12 W 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video, 1807. 3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris, 1815.
- 13 TH 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen, 1807. 1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England, 1814. 1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea, 1854.
- 14 F Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon, 1811.
- 15 S 1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA, 1813.

## JULY.

16 S	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland), 1807.
17 M	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War, 1814.
18 Tu	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon, 1812.
19 W	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA, 1812.
20 Th	8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, 1809 (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
21 F	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca, 1812.
22 S	Battle of SALAMANCA, 1812. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23 S	Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca, 1812; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn., 1809.
24 M	Combat of the COA, 1810; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF, 1852.
25 Tu	1st Bn. divided into 6 "service" and 4 "depôt" Cos., 1825.
26 W	5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America, 1806.
27 Th	The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset, 1809.
28 F	The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of TALAVERA; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged, 1809.
29 S	The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 50 miles in 25 hours. 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French, 1810.
30 S	2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition, 1809), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31 M	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded, 1809.

## AUGUST.

1 TU	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal, 1808. 8 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at South Beveland and Walcheren, 1809. 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCI, Spain, 1813.
2 W	1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain, 1813. F.M. Sir E. Blakeney. Col.-in-Chief, died, 1868.
3 TH	2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING, 1809. F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief, 1868. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 1868.
4 F	The "LIGHT DIVISION" formed under Craufurd at Almeida, 1810. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India, 1857 (Mutiny).
5 S	Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up, 1885 (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6 S	1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople, 1854.
7 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny, 1857).
8 TU	5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England, 1807.
9 W	Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland, 1809.
10 TH	Siege of Flushing, 1809. 1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus, 1854. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn., 1854.
11 F	FLUSHING surrendered, 1809; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 S	1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Chatham, on return from 1st Kaffir War, 1850.
13 S	Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into MADRID, 1812.
14 M	302nd day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
15 TU	Capitulation of WALCHEREN, 1809. 2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos, 1809; first affair in the Peninsular campaign; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd.
16 W	5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, 1807.

## AUGUST.

17 TH	Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN, 1807; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. Battle of ROLEIA, 1808; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 F	4th Bn. first parade with Martini-Henry rifles, 1877.
19 S	2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, 1808, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 S	2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at NASSREGUNGE, 1858.
21 M	Battle of VIMIERO, 1808; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded.
22 TU	2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, on the Goomtee, 1858. 1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. <i>Jumna</i> for India, 1880.
23 W	4th Bn. landed at Malta, 1858.
24 TH	2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN, 1807. 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAS EL MAYOR, 1812. Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. each sent 2 officers and 50 men, 1884.
25 F	EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN, landed at FERROL, 1800, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. The RIFLE CORPS formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham, 1800. 1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain, 1813. 2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, 1815.
26 S	Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1809, from effects of Corunna campaign.
27 S	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE, 1812. Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1865.
28 M	F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1865.
29 TU	1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark, 1807. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). Action of BOEM PLATZ, 1848; Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 W	2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea, 1854.
31 TH	Storming of SAN SEBASTIAN, 1813; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the BRIDGE OF VERA by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded. Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1809.

## SEPTEMBER.

1 F	Party from 2nd Bn. covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol, 1855 Lieut. Cary and 1 Riflemen killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2 S	2nd Bn. formed into 6 "service" and 4 "depôt" companies, 1841.
3 S	2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast, 1874.
4 M	349th day of siege of Sebastopol, 1855.
5 TU	2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda, 1841.
6 W	Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, 1809, in place of the Baker rifle.
7 TH	1st Bn. landed at Varna, 1854.
8 F	Final attack on SEASTOPOL, 1855; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9 S	Sebastopol entered by the Allies, 1855. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
10 S	The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11 M	Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein, 1848.
12 TU	2nd Bn. left Lisbon, <i>en route</i> for Spain, 1812.
13 W	3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn., 1864.
14 TH	2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN Expedition, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks, 1809 (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea, 1854.
15 F	1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF, 1852.

## SEPTEMBER.

16 S	Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced ; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico, 1810.
17 S	First man attested for the 4th Bn., 1857.
18 M	1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES, 1810. 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, 1814, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 TU	2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea, 1854.
20 W	1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO, 1809. Battle of the ALMA, 1854; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged ; 2nd Bn. covered the advance ; 11 Riflemen killed ; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 TH	All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera, 1813.
22 F	Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1852. 1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo, 1811.
23 S	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1852.
24 S	2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck, 1854.
25 M	1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta, 1810. 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea, 1855.
26 TU	1st Bn. engaged at Sula, 1810. 2nd Bn. reached Balaclava, 1854.
27 W	Battle of BUSACO, 1810 ; 1st Bn. engaged. 1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE, 1811.
28 TH	1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol, 1854.
29 F	2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish, 1854.
30 S	Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 Sept., 1876.

## OCTOBER.

1 S	The Glengarry cap first taken into wear, 1869.
2 M	2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, where it remained during the siege, 1854.
3 TU	Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal, 1810.
4 W	2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes, 1817.
5 TH	Ground broken before Sebastopol, 1854.
6 F	Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1811.
7 S	Forcing the Pass of VERA, 1813 ; all three Battalions engaged ; Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8 S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal, 1808. Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny, 1858. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9 M	2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia, 1833.
10 TU	1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER, 1810. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arruda.
11 W	2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers, 1858.
12 TH	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans, 1814. Pte. Wheatley won the W.C. by throwing a live shell over parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol, 1854.
13 F	Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles, 1858.
14 S	Lines of Torres Vedras, 1810. 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove Russians off, 1854.
15 S	Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the grand barracks, 1854.

## OCTOBER.

16 M	2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol, 1854.
17 TU	The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL, 1854.
18 W	5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, 1805, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 TH	Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War, 1847.
20 F	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny), 1858.
21 S	4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH, 1858; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 2nd. Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS, 1858.
22 S	4th Bn. sailed for India, 1873.
23 M	2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present, 1818. 2nd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
24 TU	Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn., 1874.
25 W	Battle of BALACLAVA, 1854: Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 TH	1st Bn. entered BREMEN, 1805. 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna, 1808. 2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine, 1854.
27 F	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny, 1858.
28 S	2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree, 1858.
29 S	2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ, 1812; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles, 1815.
30 M	2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, 1818, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 TU	Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca, 1812. 1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England, 1818.

## NOVEMBER.

1 W	During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol, 1854.
2 TH	Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn., 1857.
3 F	5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany, 1806.
4 S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sent to heights above Balaclava, 1854.
5 S	Battle of INKERMAN, 1854; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 M	1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders, 1814.
7 TU	Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca, 1812; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 W	All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CUIDAD RODRIGO, 1811.
9 TH	2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE, 1858.
10 F	Battle of the NIVELLE, 1813; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. <i>Simoom</i> at end of 2nd Kaffir War, 1853. Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit, 1858.
12 S	4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain, 1808.
13 M	1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War, 1846. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen, 1807. 2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast, 1873.
14 TU	Great storm at Balaclava, 1854; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 W	Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol, 1855; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

## NOVEMBER.

16 TH	5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark, 1807.
17 F	1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz, 1812. 2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar, 1874.
18 S	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid, 1812; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 S	Pursuit of Massena, 1810; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 M	Gallant Exploit at the OVENS, SEBASTOPOL, 1854; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 TU	1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE, 1813. 4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid, 1878.
22 W	Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn., 1874. 2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India, 1867.
23 TH	1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANQUES, 1813; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 F	2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar, 1874.
25 S	All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign of 1812.
26 S	1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen, 1805. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE 1857. 2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH, 1858.
27 M	2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 1857. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 TU	Action at CAWNPORE, 1857; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
29 W	2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE, 1857; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION, 1877.
30 TH	Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the Regiment, 1839, in place of Flint-lock Brunswick rifles.

## DECEMBER.

1 F	3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore, 1857. 2nd Bn. engaged on the RAPTEE, 1858.
2 S	Second parallel before Sebastopol opened, 1854; 1st Bn. picquet drove off Russians at the Ovens; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3 S	3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais, 1815. 3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomria, 1858.
4 M	4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
5 TU	5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn., 1861. 3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore, 1857.
6 W	Final battle of CAWNPORE, 1857; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT, 1858. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE, 1858.
7 TH	4th Bn. arrived in the Bori Valley, 1877.
8 F	4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition, 1877.
9 S	Passage of the Nive, 1813: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged; 1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, 1814.
10 S	Battle of the NIVE, 1813; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11 M	Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH, 1858. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra, 1858.
12 TU	Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back, 1854.
13 W	Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive, 1813. 4th Bn.: detachment joined KAREN Expedition (BURMAH), 1888.
14 TH	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died, 1861. 4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burmah, 1888).
15 F	Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief, 1861.
16 S	3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced, 1858 (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

## DECEMBER.

17 S	4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom, 1814.
18 M	Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
19 Tu	1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy, 1815.
20 W	The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiero) at Sahagun, 1808. 1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded, 1810. 1st Bn. at action of BEREIA, S. Africa, 1852.
21 Th	Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed, 1854.
22 F	5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at NEW ORLEANS, 1814; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 S	Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn., 1871.
24 S	4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition, 1877.
25 M	<b>Christmas Day.</b> The RIFLE CORPS ordered to be numbered the "NINETY-FIFTH," 1802. Retreat of Corunna commenced, 1808; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 3rd Bn. disbanded, 1818. 3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH, 1857.
26 Tu	<b>Bank Holiday.</b> 2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA, 1808. 2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH, 1858; captured 5 guns.
27 W	2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA, 1857; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 Th	Retreat of CORUNNA, 1808; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE, 3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans, 1814; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
29 F	2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH, 1857.
30 S	4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day, 1877.
31 S	Assault on TARIFA by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded, 1810. 1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river, 1846. 2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee, 1858.

## LIST OF PAST RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field-marshal *H.R.H.* Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.*

General *Sir John Ross, G.C.B., Commanding Troops, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

General *Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.*

Lieut-General E. H. Clive, Governor and Commandant, Royal Military College.

Major-General H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B., Commanding Infantry Brigade, Gibraltar.*

Major-General Godfrey Clerk, *C.B., Commanding Belfast District.*

Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester.

Major-General W. Arbuthnot, *C.B.*

Colonel C. W. Robinson, *C.B. (temp. Major-General), Colonel on the Staff, Mauritius.*

Colonel A. A. A. Kinloch (*Brigadier-General, India*), Commanding, Allahabad.

Colonel L. V. Swaine, *C.B., C.M.G., Military Attaché, Berlin.*

Colonel C. G. Slade, Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe.

Colonel W. R. Lascelles, Deputy Adjutant General, Ireland.

Colonel R. B. Lane, Assistant Military Secretary, Headquarters.

Colonel H. C. G. Dugdale, Commanding Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, Private Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut-Colonel A. H. S. Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battalion, Shorncliffe.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AT PRESENT SERVING  
WITH BATTALIONS.

(Corrected up to March 1st.)

1ST BATTALION (CALCUTTA).

*Lieut.-Colonel.*

C. H. St. Paul.

*Majors.*

Hon. M. Curzon  
H. F. G. Forbes

Hon. E. Noel

*Captains.*

G. Cockburn  
C. M. Blackett  
A. E. Jenkins

F. E. Lawrence.  
W. V. Eccles

*Lieutenants.*

A. D. Stewart  
L. F. Green-Wilkinson  
F. G. Talbot  
H. M. Biddulph

R. Alexander  
C. W. C. Knox  
L. T. Saunderson  
M. C. Le Breton-Simmons

*Second Lieutenants.*

W. H. W. Steward  
S. C. Long  
G. C. P. Paget  
J. E. Gough  
G. Paley

Lord C. A. Conyngham  
J. H. Thresher  
A. D. Boden  
C. V. N. Percival  
G. L. Lysley

*Adjutant.*

L. F. Green-Wilkinson, *Lieut.*

*Quartermaster.*

L. Hoey, *Hon. Lieut.*

## 2ND BATTALION (DUBLIN).

*Lieut.-Colonel.**Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Colonel.**Majors.*J. A. Fergusson  
W. Verner*Hon. D. Lawless**Hon. W. Coke  
Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn  
A. Fuller Acland-Hood*H. L. Rokeby  
H. C. Petre*Lieutenants.*T. B. Ramsay  
F. A. Irby  
*Hon. L. W. O'Brien*  
S. F. Saunderson  
A. V. J. CowellG. H. Thesiger  
R. B. Stephens  
H. L. Blundell  
H. D. Ross*Second Lieutenants.*D. J. Propert  
R. G. T. Bright

J. D. Heriot-Maitland

*Adjutant.*T. B. Ramsay, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

## 3RD BATTALION (PESHAWAR).

*Lieut.-Colonel.*

H. S. Brownrigg.

*Majors.*C. H. B. Norcott  
W. R. Kenyon-SlaneyF. S. Thornton  
F. S. W. Raikes*Captains.*A. R. Pemberton  
J. Sherston, D.S.O.  
V. A. CouperW. E. Lascelles  
H. A. N. Fyers*Lieutenants.*C. F. Pinney  
*Hon.* H. Yarde Buller  
*Hon.* C. E. Walsh  
J. M. S. Steuart  
D. E. B. Patton-BethuneR. G. T. Baker Carr  
S. Mills  
G. P. Tharp  
R. Tryon*Second Lieutenants.*H. P. E. Paget  
*Hon.* C. H. C. Henniker-Major  
G. B. Gosling  
H. F. DarellG. H. Morris  
B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse  
*Hon.* C. F. H. Napier*Adjutant.**Hon.* C. E. Walsh, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*John Adkins, *Hon.* *Lieut.*

## 4TH BATTALION (PARKHURST).

*Lieut.-Colonel.*

L. R. Stopford Sackville

*Major.*F. Howard, *brevet Lieut.-Colonel.**Captains.*

C. T. E. Metcalfe	E. M. Woodhouse
L. L. Nicol	A. V. Jenner, <i>D.S.O.</i>
<i>Hon.</i> E. R. Bateman-Hanbury	M. W. De la P. Beresford

*Lieutenants.*

W. N. Congreve	C. R. Staveley
E. A. F. Dawson	P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant
H. G. Majendie	H. E. Vernon
W. G. Bentinck	J. H. D. Savile
C. E. Radclyffe	

*Second Lieutenants.*

A. W. de B. S. Foljambe	G. M. N. Harman
E. Lascelles	E. G. Campbell

*Adjutant.*H. G. Majendie, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*H. Hone, *Hon. Lieut.*

DEPOT (WINCHESTER).

*Colonel.*

H. C. G. Dugdale.

*Majors.*

R. J. Maude (4th Battn.)  
E. B. Crake (2nd Battn.)

*Captains.*

W. F. Parker (1st Battn.)  
*Lord* Bingham (3rd Battn.)

*Lieutenants.*

*Lord* Edward Manners (4th Battn.)  
*Hon.* W. D. Cairns (3rd Battn.)  
A. S. E. Annesley (2nd Battn.)  
*Hon.* V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham (1st Battn.)

## REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1893.

	Station.	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Totals.
1st Battalion	Calcutta	28	2	43	39	16	834	962
2nd	Belfast	22	2	38	38	15	591	706
3rd	Peshawar	27	2	43	39	15	870	996
4th	Devonport	22	2	41	40	15	697	817
Dep't	Winchester	8	—	21	20	3	173	225
Seconded	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
Totals	—	130	8	186	176	64	3,165	3,729

A Draft of 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 163 Private Riflemen sent out in November by the 2nd Battalion to the 1st Battalion, are not included in the above State. Including this Draft, the Grand Total is **3,897** of all ranks.

**LIST OF PRESENT RIFLEMEN WHO ARE EXTRA-  
REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.**

(Corrected up to March 1st.)

**(1.) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.**

Lieut.-General *H.R.H. A. W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.*, Commanding Southern District.

Name.	Staff Appointment.	Address.
Major H. J. Ferguson	Assist.-Mil. Sec. and A.D.C. to Gen. Sir John Ross	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Capt. Hon. H. C. Hardinge	Dist. Ins. Musketry, North - Western District	Chester.
Capt. C. à Court	D.A.A. Genl., Intelligence Division, Head Quarters	16, Hobart Place, S.W.
Capt. A. E. W. Colville	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Curragh.
Capt. and Bt.-Major Sir B.C.A. Frere, Bart., D.S.O.	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. J.P. Carr Glyn	Colchester.
Capt. Hon. C. C. Winn	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate	Gibraltar.
Capt. J. S. Cowans	Attached, Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters	34, Hogarth Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Capt. A. G. Ferguson	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Lord W. Seymour	Dover.
Capt. A. H. W. Lowndes	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. G. Clerk	Belfast.
Capt. R.J. Strachey	A.D.C. to Gen. Sir H. W. Norman	Brisbane, Queensland.
Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue	Student at Staff College	Staff College, Camberley.
Lieut. H. H. Wilson	Student at Staff College	Grove End, Bagshot.

## (2.) ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Lieut. L. R. S. Arthur, Uganda Commission, Central Africa.

## (3.) ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
Major H. P. Burn	14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) R. Vol.	The Cherry Orchard, Old Charlton.
Major J. F. Wegg-Prosser	21st Middlesex R. Vol.	87, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
Capt. C. A. Lamb	20th Middlesex (Artists') R. Vol.	Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C.
Capt. H. F. M. Wilson	Q.O.R.Tower Hamlets Militia	Victoria Park Square.
Capt. Hon. A.C.E. Somerset	K.O.R.Tower Hamlets Militia	19, Lowndes Street, W.
Capt. T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, D.S.O.	19th Middlesex R. Vol.	Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.
Capt. H. P. King-Salter	24th Middlesex R. Vol.	2, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Capt. W. G. Pigott	3rd Vol. Battalion Essex Regiment	Fairfield, Woodford Wells.

## (4.) QUARTERMASTERS OF MILITIA.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
C. Clark, Hon. Lieut.	Westmeath Militia	Mullingar
W. Wadham, Hon. Lieut.	Q.O.R.Tower Hamlets Militia	Victoria Park Square
E. Teed, Hon. Lieut.	K.O.R.Tower Hamlets Militia	Dalston.

## LIST OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

### CORRECTIONS FOR 1894.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1894, it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

#### War Services.

<i>Hon.</i> J. Abercromby	21, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.	
Capt. F. E. S. Adair,	Naval and Military Club	
Col. B. F. Alexander,	Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal and clasp).
Alfred Ames, Esq.,	Junior United Service Club, W.	
Frederick Ames, Esq.,	Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. H. L. Anstruther,	Carlton Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Ex- pedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star).
Maj.-Gen. W. Arbuthnot, C.B.,	Army and Navy Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1881. <i>Sou- dan</i> , 1885 (medal and clasp, bronze star, C.B.).
B. F. Astley, Esq.,	36, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Chequer's Court, Tring	
Col. F. H. Atherley,	Landguard Manor, Shanklin, Isle of Wight	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. G. L. Austin,	The Precincts, Can- terbury	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. V. S. Bagot,	26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Major Walter Francis Balfour,	Fernie Castle, Cupar, Fife, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Viscount Baring,	4, Hamilton Place, Picca- dilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	
Viscount Barrington,	Carlton Club	
Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Bathurst,	Manor Farm, Edenbridge, Kent	

## War Services.

*Sir* Henry Wrixon-Becher, *Bart.*, Ballygiblin,  
Mallow, Co. Cork

*Lord* Bennet, 104B, Mount Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E. Blackett, *Bart.*, Corbridge,  
Northumberland

Major C. F. Blackett, 49, Nerothal, Wies-  
baden

Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour Blane, *Bart.*, 34, Duke  
Street, S.W.

Col. H. B. H. Blundell, 10, Stratton Street,  
W.

Surg.-Gen. Robert Bowen, Banwell Abbey,  
Somerset

Col. Gerald E. Boyle, 48, Queen's Gate  
Terrace, S.W.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, United Service Club

Surg.-Col. A. F. Bradshaw, C.B.

Col. Thomas Harvey Bramston, Travellers'  
Club, Pall Mall, W.

Lt.-Col. C. R. Prideaux-Brune, Prideaux  
Place, Padstow, Cornwall

Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Arthurs', St.  
James Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. E. M. Buller, Brocton Lodge,  
Stafford

Col. C. T. Bunbury, Cotswoold House, Christ-  
church Road, Winchester

Major E. C. Burnell, Winkburn Hall, South-  
well

Hon. Willoughby Burrell, 2, Wilton Crescent,  
Belgrave Square, S.W.

Capt. Arthur C. Campbell, Naval and Mili-  
tary Club

Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Campbell, 44, Charles  
Street, Berkeley Square, W.

W. Sidney Campbell, Esq., Mount Street,  
Grosvenor Square, W.

*Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,*  
*Inkerman, Sebastopol,*  
*assault on Redan, 18th*  
*June; wounded, left leg*  
*amputated (medal and 4*  
*clasps Knt. of Leg. of*  
*Honour, and Turkish*  
*medal).*

*Indian Mutiny (medal).*

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,*  
*Sebastopol; wounded*  
*(medaland 3 clasps, Turkish*  
*and Sardinian medals*  
*and Medjidie). Indian*  
*Mutiny (medal and clasp)*  
*Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal*  
*and clasp, bronze star).*

*Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal),*  
*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,*  
*Sebastopol (medal and 8*  
*clasps, Knt. of Leg. of*  
*Honour and Turkish*  
*medal). Shipwrecked in*  
*H.M.S. Birkenhead, 26th*  
*February, 1852.*

*Crimea, Alma (medal and*  
*clasp and Turkish medal),*  
*Indian Mutiny (medal and*  
*clasp), Afghan War, 1878-*  
*9 (medal and clasp), Zob*  
*Valley, 1884. Hazara Ex-*  
*pedition, 1891.*

*Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal*  
*and clasp). Crimea,*  
*Alma, Balaclava, Inker-*  
*man, Sebastopol (medal*  
*and 4 clasps, Turkish*  
*medal and Knight of*  
*Leg. of Honour).*

*Ashantee (medal and clasp).*

*Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and*  
*1852-3 (medal).*

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,*  
*Sebastopol (medal and 8*  
*clasps, Legion of Hon-*  
*our, Medjidie and Turk-*  
*ish medal).*

## War Services.

Col. L. F. B. Cary, Dinder, Wells, Somerset	<i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp), and Turkish medal).
George Caulfield, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp).
F. W. M. Chalmers, Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. E. Chamberlin, 60, Jermyn Street, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Gen. <i>Lord Chelmsford</i> , G.C.B., United Service Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp), Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal). <i>Kafir and Zulu Wars</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, 21, Queen's Gate, S.W.	
<i>Lord Clanmorris</i> , Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	
Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, C.B., Commanding, Belfast	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Col. J. Clerk, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp,Turkish medal)
Capt. A. W. Clifton, Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	
Col. <i>Lord Edward Pelham Clinton</i> , 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	
<i>Earl of Clonmell</i> , Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal & clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Hon. Arthur Cole, Eccles Hall, Attlebro'	
Col. Hon. W. J. Colville, 47, Chester Square. S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).
R. E. Compton, Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater	
<i>Marquis of Conyngham</i> , Slane Castle, Co. Meath	
Sir A. P. Paston-Cooper, Bart., Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead	
Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony Cope, Bart., Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
D. S. A. Cosby, Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp Coulson	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)
Col. Cragg, Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp,Turkish medal) <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).

	War Services.
Major Sir William Cunningham, Bart., V.C., Kirkbride, N.B.	<i>Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, capture of Rifle Pits (V.C., medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, Turkish medal).</i>
Col. G. A. Curzon, Hollywood, Boscombe, Hants	<i>Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).</i>
Col. W. H. Deedes, D.S.O., Hoath, Canterbury	<i>Burma, wounded (medal and clasp and D.S.O.)</i>
Lt.-Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I., United Service Club	<i>Punjaub, 1848-9 (medal). N.W. Frontier, 1851 (medal and clasp). Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp). China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Abyssinia (medal and C.B.).</i>
Viscount Dillon, Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxfordshire	
Capt. E. Palmer Douglas, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).</i>
Capt. Alfred Manners Drummond, 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead	
Capt. Algernon H. Drummond, Maltman's Green, Gerard's Cross, Bucks	
Capt. Cecil G. A. Drummond, Copthorne, Fawley, Southampton	
W. Percy Drummond, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick	
Hugh H. W. Drummond, Esq., 7, Ovington Square, S.W.	
Col. H. C. G. Dugdale, Commanding Rifle Dépôt, Deane House, Winchester	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Lord Dunalley, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
E. W. Dunn, Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford	
H. Dutton, Esq., Hinton House, Alresford.	
C. W. Earle, Esq., Woodlands, Cobham, Surrey, and 4, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.	<i>Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
Capt. W. H. Eccles, Army and Navy Club.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. wounded, (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
Col. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 3, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.	
Lt.-Col. Alfred Egerton, 30, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.	
Major G. M. L. Egerton, Alvanley Hall, Doncaster	
Lt.-Col. R. Egerton, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>N.W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Gen. F. R. Elrington, C.B. Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).</i>

## War Services.

*Earl of Enniskillen, Florence Court, Enniskillen*

*Earl of Euston, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

*Col. H. Eyre, C.B., Rampton Manor, Lincoln*

*Col. Fitzroy W. Fremantle*

*Major FitzHerbert, Somersal Herbert, Derby.  
Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 6, Queen Street,  
Mayfair, W.*

*Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., 75, South  
Audley Street, W.*

*Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott Fogo*

*Capt. R. Ford, Naval and Military Club, W.*

*Capt. Edmund Fortescue*

*Capt. J. T. Lane Fox, Hope Hall, Tadcaster*

*Lt.-Col. E. J. Fryer, 22, Ryder Street, St.  
James's, S.W.*

*Lt.-Gen. Sir W. A. Fyers, K.C.B., 19, Onslow  
Gardens, S.W.*

*Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, Bart., Thirkbey  
Park, Thirsk*

*Viscount Glentworth, Newbridge Lodge,  
Celbridge*

*Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding  
Eastern District, Colchester*

*Gen. Sir Julius Glyn, K.C.B., Sherborne,  
Dorset*

*Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

*Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers, Newbridge*

*Sir R. H. Graham, Bart., Norton Conyers,  
Ripon, Yorkshire*

*Crimea, Sebastopol, assault  
on Redan, 8th Sept.;  
wounded (medal and  
clasp, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal). Indian  
Mutiny, with Camel Corps  
(medal and 2 clasps).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol, assault  
on Redan, 18th June,  
severely wounded (medal  
and clasp, Turkish and  
Sardinian Medals). Indian  
Mutiny (medal and  
clasp).*

*Jowaki Expedition (medal  
and clasp). Afghan War,  
1878-9 (medal and clasp).*

*Ashantee (medal and clasp).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, and Turkish  
medal).*

*Indian Mutiny (medal and  
clasp).*

*Indian Mutiny (medal and  
clasp). Sikkim Expe-  
dition, 1861. South  
Africa, 1879.*

*Afghanistan, 1841-2. Crimea,  
Alma Sebastopol, assault  
on Redan, 8th Sept.,  
medal and 2 clasps,  
Knight of Legion of  
Honour, Medjidie, and  
Turkish Medal). Indian  
Mutiny (medal and clasp).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Turkish  
medal). Ashantee (medal  
and clasp).*

*Boer War, 1848. Kaffir  
War, 1852-3 (medal).  
Crimea, Alma, Inkermann,  
Sebastopol (medal and 3  
clasps, Knight of Legion  
of Honour, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal). Indian  
Mutiny (medal and clasp,  
C.B.)*

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Turkish medal)*

*Afghan War, 1878-80  
(medal and 8 clasps,  
bronze star).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Turkish medal)*

## War Services.

Lt.-Col. Wilmot Grant, Army and Navy Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).
Col. A. Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>Hon.</i> Algernon Grosvenor, 35, Park Street, S.W.	
Montague John Guest, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.	
<i>Rt. Hon. Lord</i> George Hamilton, M.P., Carlton Club.	
W. O. Hammond, Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury	
Lt.-Col. W. W. Hammond, Army and Navy Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> (clasp).
Col. H. Hardinge, Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants	<i>Kaffir Wars</i> , 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal). <i>Boer War</i> , 1848. <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Lt.-Col. Harington, Egyptian Police, Cairo	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. E. C. Hartopp, Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom	
Lt.-Col. H. Harvey, Upton Lodge, Slough	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
<i>Sir</i> William P. Heathcote, Bart., Hursley Park, Winchester	
C. F. Henshaw, Esq., 90, St. George's Square, S.W.	
<i>Sir</i> Thomas Hesketh, Bart., Easton Neston, Towcester	
Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill, Wilford, Bray, Co. Dublin	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (clasp).
Lt.-Col. G. A. Hillyard, Junior Army and Navy Club	
Major <i>Hon.</i> C. D. Home, Woodcroft, St. Boswell's	
<i>Hon.</i> A. Hood, 33, Coleherne Road, S.W.	
Major A.R. Hopwood, The Cottage, Ollerton, Newark	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. F. C. Howard, Army and Navy Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-79 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-89 (medal and clasp).

## War Services.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Hulse, Goldwell, Newbury, Berks.	
Lt.-Col. C. W. Hume, 13, Eaton Place, Brighton	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
Capt. Sir Charles Hunter, Bart., Mortimer Hill, Berks	
Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., 7, Bryanston Square, W.	
Capt. J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Raehills, Dum- friesshire, N.B.	
Lord Keane, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford	
Major F. Kingscote, Furbo, Co. Galway	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded, right arm am- putated (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).</i>
Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Brig.-Gen. A. A. A. Kinloch, Allahabad, India	<i>Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps), (with 60th F.)</i>
General John A. V. Kirkland	
Capt. W. Knight, Bilting, Wye, Kent	
Major John S. Knox, W.C., 6, Oriel Terrace, Cheltenham	<i>Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan 18th June, left arm amputated (V. F., medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal and French military medal).</i>
Col. R. B. Lane, Assist. Mil. Sec., Horse Guards, War Office	<i>African War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, 4th Class Osmanieh).</i>
Lt.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, Travellers' Club, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Col. W. R. Lascelles, Deputy Adjutant- General, Royal Hospital, Dublin	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). China, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). N.W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Sudan Ex- pedition (medal and clasp, bronze star).</i>
Major Hon. Edward Lawless, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	<i>N.W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Capt. Hon. Charles Legge, Longstone Lodge, Bakewell	<i>Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Med- jidie, and Turkish medal).</i>
Hon. and Rev. George Legge, Woodsome Lodge, Weybridge	
Sir W. Lethbridge, Bart., Sandhill Park, Taunton	
Earl of Limerick, Tewin Water, Welwyn	

## War Services.

Lt.-Col. H. Gore Lindsay, Glasnevin House, Dublin	Kafir War, 1852-3 (medal), Crimea, Alma, Balacrlava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. Walter J. Lindsay, Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon	Crimea, Alma, Balacrlava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, C.B., Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Earl of Lucan, 32, Portland Place, W.	
Col. H. A. F. Luttrell, C.B., Badgeworth Court, Somerset	
Capt. H. C. F. Luttrell, M.P., Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset	
Capt. A. F. Luttrell, Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset	Ashantee (medal). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal).
Major T. A. Maberley, Mytton, Cuckfield	Burma, 1888-89 (medal and clasp).
Sir Hugh Guion Macdonell, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Minister, Lisbon	Ashantee (medal).
Capt. K. J. Mackenzie, Conan House, Ross- shire	Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star).
Major-Gen. Henry J. Maclean, Halesend, Cradley Malvern	
Lt.-Col. J. B. Mansel, Smedmore, Corfe Castle	
Capt. F. Markham, Morland, Penrith	
Capt. James Markland, Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight	
Hon. H. Marsham, Junior Carlton Club	
Capt. Sir J. R. D. McGrigor, Bart., 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.	
Lord Medway, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
H. N. Middleton, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle- on-Tyne	
Lieut.-Col. H. A. St. John Mildmay, 109, St. George's Road, S.W.	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) N.W. Frontier, 1868-4 (medal).
Capt. W. P. St. John Mildmay, Wales House, Queen's Camel, Bath	Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Capt. Hugh Mitchell, 6, Douro Place, Victoria Road, W.	Kafir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Lieut.-Gen. Hon. R. Monck, 84, Chester Square, W.	
Lt.-Col. Arthur Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battn., Shorncliffe	
Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
J. E. K. Morley, Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square	

## War Services.

Capt. Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth

*Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).*

Lord Muncaster, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).*

Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).*

Major C. E. Musgrave, 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal).*

Col. Hercules Walker-Myln, 34, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal), Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp, C.B.)*

Lt.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.

*Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.)*

Major-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., Gibraltar

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).*

John Cole Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend, S. Wales

Major-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl, The Grange, Whitchurch, near Ross, Herefordshire

Capt. A. G. Nixon

Sir A. Palmer, Bart., Wanlip Hall, Leicester

Hon. Cecil T. Parker, 89, Elizabeth Street,

S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester

Lt.-Col. T. R. Parr, 10, Sumner Terrace,

Onslow Square, S.W.

Capt. T. Peacocke, Efford Park, Lymington

C. L. M. Pearson, Esq., Deputy Chief

Constable, Watford, Hertfordshire

Hon. Alan J. Pennington, Ragdale Hall,

Leicester

Major-Gen. Lewis Percival, Junior United

Service Club, Charles Street, W.

Lt.-Col. R. J. Heber-Percy, Hodnet Hall,

Hodnet, Shropshire

Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby, Brooks's Club,

St. James's

C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Esq., 36, Eaton Square,

S.W.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant, Gib-

raltar

*Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).*

*Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*

*Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Burma (clasp).*

*Ashantee (medal and clasp).*

Surgeon-Major Gen. J. B. C. Reade, *C.B.*  
*Lord Ribblesdale, 18, Manchester Square,*  
*W.*

Major J. S. Richer, 30, Crofton Road,  
 Camberwell, S.E.

Lt.-Col. A. D. Rickman, Kingston Lisle,  
 Wantage, Berks

Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*, Mauritius

*Earl of Roden, Tullymore Park, Castlewellan, Co. Down*

Gen. Sir John Ross, *G.C.B.*, Halifax, N.S.

Gen. *Lord Alexander Russell, C.B.*, Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke

A. G. Russell, Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke  
 Capt. Leonard G. Russell, Ewhurst Park,  
 Basingstoke

*Lord Ruthven, Barnclinth, Hamilton, N.B.*  
 R. N. Rycroft, Esq., Eastanton, Andover

*Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell Scott, Abbottsford, Melrose, N.B.*

Surg.-Gen. J. E. Scott, 30, Burlington Road,  
 Dublin

A. F. Macmillan-Scott, Esq., Pinnacle Hill,  
 Kelso, N.B.

Alfred Seymour, Esq., 17, Castle Hill  
 Avenue, Folkestone

Col. Frederick H. A. Seymour, Brooks's  
 Lt.-Col. Leopold R. Seymour, Brockham  
 Park, Betchworth, Surrey

*Earl of Shannon, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork*

Major C. D. Sherston, Evercreech, Bath

Capt. Maxwell Sherston, 18th Hussars

Major *Hon. Philip Sidney, Ingleby Manor,*  
*Middlesbro', Yorkshire*

#### War Services.

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,*  
*Sebastopol, assaults on*  
*Redan, 18th June and 8th*  
*Sept. (medal and 3 clasps*  
*Turkish medal.) Indian*  
*Mutiny (medal and clasp).*  
*Afghan War, 1878-80*  
*(medal).*

*Indian Mutiny (medal and*  
*clasp). N.W. Frontier,*  
*1863-4 (medal and clasp).*  
*N.W. Frontier, 1863-4*  
*(medal and clasp).*

*Indian Mutiny (medal).*  
*Ashantee (medal and*  
*clasp). Zulu War (medal*  
*and clasp).*

*Crimea, Alma, Balaklava,*  
*Inkerman, Sebastopol*  
*(medal and 4 clasps, Turkish*  
*medal, Knight of Legion of Honour, and*  
*Medjidie).*

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,*  
*Sebastopol (medal and 3*  
*clasps, Medjidie, and*  
*Turkish medal). Indian*  
*Mutiny, commanded*  
*Camel Corps (medal and*  
*2 clasps, C.B.). N.W.*  
*Frontier 1863-4 (medal*  
*and clasp). Perak Expedi-*  
*tion (medal and clasp).*  
*Afghan War, 1878-9*  
*medal and 2 clasps*  
*bronze star, K.C.B.).*

*Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).*  
*Crimea, Sebastopol, as-*  
*sault on Redan (medal*  
*and clasp, Sardinian and*  
*Turkish medals, Medji-*  
*die).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal*  
*and clasp, Turkish*  
*medal). N.W. Frontier,*  
*1863-4 (medal and clasp).*  
*Ashantee (medal and clasp).*

*Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal*  
*and clasp). Crimea, Alma,*  
*Inkerman, Balaklava,*  
*Sebastopol (medal and 4*  
*clasps, Medjidie, and*  
*Turkish medal).*

*Ashantee (medal and clasp),*  
*severely wounded.*  
*Nile Expedition, 1884-5*  
*(medal and 2 clasps,*  
*Burma, bronze star).*  
*(medal and clasp).*

## War Services.

<i>Sir John Barrington Simeon, Bart., Swains-ton, Newport, Isle of Wight</i>	
<i>Col. C. G. Slade, Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe</i>	<i>Ashantee (medal)</i>
<i>Rev. Richard Snowden Smith, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton</i>	
<i>Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy Smyth, Guards' Club</i>	
<i>Major-Gen. F. E. Sotheby, Ecton, North-ampton</i>	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). China, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Capt. Richard Spicer, 3, Chesham Place, London, W.</i>	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N.W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Col. F. Stephen, C.B., Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.</i>	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Major-Gen. A. H. Stephens, C.B., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>
<i>Major-Gen. R. E. Stewart, C.B., 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton</i>	<i>Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, Medjidie, C.B.) Sudan Expedition, 1884-5 (clasp).</i>
<i>Capt. H. V. Wingfield Stratford, St. Vincent's, West Malling</i>	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp); Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Col. Harington Stuart, Torrance, East Kil-bride, N.B.</i>	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., Military Attaché, Berlin</i>	<i>Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Capt. W. G. Swinhoe, 63, Finborough Road, South Kensington</i>	
<i>Lt.-Col. M. B. Wilbraham-Taylor, The Bourne Cottage, Farnham</i>	
<i>Lt.-Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson, Nun-thorpe Court, York</i>	
<i>E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., Grenadier Guards, Guards' Club</i>	
<i>Lord Torphichen, Calder House, Midlothian</i>	
<i>C. Loftus Tottenham, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar</i>	
<i>Capt. R. Tryon, The Lodge, Oakham</i>	
<i>Major R. C. Turnor, Villa Dora, Nice</i>	
<i>Christopher Hatton Turnor, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham</i>	
<i>Lt.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell, Boreham House, Chelmsford</i>	
<i>Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, Bart., Stanley Hall, Bridgenorth, Salop</i>	

## War Services.

Capt. H. S. Vandeleur, 40, Loundes Square,  
S.W.

Lt.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Hyde Street,  
Winchester

Capt. P. A. Vans Agnew, Barnbarroch,  
Whauphill, N.B.

Lt.-Col. G. H. Lloyd Verney, Hinde House,  
Hinde Street, W.

Robert Vyner, Esq., Fairfield, York

Capt. Henry Spencer Waddington, Caven-  
ham Hall, Soham

Lt.-Col. H. Walpole, 27, St Leonard's  
Terrace, S.W.

Capt. Victor N. Ward, The Cottage, Ayot St.  
Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts

Major-Gen. A. F. Warren, C.B., 12, Cal-  
verley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells

Mark U. Weyland, Esq., Wood Eaton,  
Oxford

Capt. H. L. Wickham, Wootton Hall,  
Henley-in-Arden

Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Rode  
Hall, Congleton, Cheshire

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,  
Sebastopol (medal and 3  
clasps, Turkish medal,  
and Medjidie). Indian  
Mutiny (medal and clasp).  
Ashantee (medal and  
clasp, C.B.)*

Surg.-Major Julius Wiles, Hitchen, Herts

*Syrian Campaign, 1840-1  
(medal). Crimea, Alma,  
Balaclava, Inkerman, Se-  
bastopol (medal and 4  
clasps, Knt. of Leg. of  
Honor, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal); (with  
7th Royal Fusiliers).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol, as-  
saults on Redan, 18th  
June and 8th Sept.  
(medal and clasp, Turkish  
medal). China War, 1860  
(medal and 2 clasps).  
Ashantee (medal and  
clasp).*

*Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal  
and clasp). Crimea, Se-  
bastopol (medal and  
clasp, Turkish medal).  
Indian Mutiny (medal  
and clasp, and V.C.).*

Sir Henry Wilmet Bart., V.C., M.P., Chad-  
desdon Hall, Derby

Lt.-Col. J. F. N. Winterscale, Hillcliffe,  
Buckleigh, Westward Ho

Col. H. Wood, 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich

Lord Wynford, 12, Grosvenor Square, W.

Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham Young

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Turkish  
medal). N.W. Frontier,  
1864 (medal and clasp).  
Afghan War, 1879 (medal).*

*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, and Turkish  
medal). China War.  
1860 (medal and 2 clasps).*

## RECORD, 1892.

### 1ST BATTALION.

HALF the Battalion, consisting of C, F, G and I Companies under Major Hon. M. Curzon, had been detached from Bareilly, in December, 1891, to Rampur, where they relieved a wing of the Hampshire Regiment.

"D" Company, made up to 150 men, was left at Ranikhet for the cold weather. The remainder, with head-quarters, were in camp at Bareilly.

The Rampur wing was encamped at Ganesh Ghat, 13 miles from Moradabad.

Besides our four Companies, there were also at Ganesh Ghat a wing of the 11th Bengal Infantry and 2 guns, 22nd Field Battery, all under command of Major Curzon.

Life here was very quiet. Once a week the Regent gave a pig-sticking party : the most successful of the Rifle Brigade Officers at this sport was Lieut. Talbot, who once took three first spears in one day. Pig are very numerous round Rampur, and are of a strong and pugnacious breed.

The Companies in camp played a complete tournament —each playing each—in cricket and football. F Company was winner of the cricket, and C of the football tournament.

There was one death, Private Sutton, of F Company, who was drowned bathing in the river. He was buried beside an old grave on which the inscription was almost obliterated, but we could make out that it belonged to a man of the 3rd Battalion, who must have died here when the Battalion or some detachment of it, was marching between Moradabad and Bareilly, about the year 1861.

The Head-Quarter party being so few were not able to take much part in the Camp of Exercise, which went on all through the month of January.

At the end of February they returned to Ranikhet, still further attenuated by the departure of all the time-expired men.

On the approach of the hot weather the detachment at Ganesh Ghat was relieved by the Head-Quarter wing of the 11th Bengal Infantry, and marched back to Bareilly.

On the 28th March it was joined by a draft of 164 N.C.O.'s and men under Capt. W. V. Eccles. Lieut. R. Alexander also came with them on return from leave, and was appointed battalion transport officer.

Thus reinforced, they left for Ranikhet, and the whole Battalion was again together by April 5th.

During the month of March it became known that the Battalion was to move in relief to Fort William, Calcutta.

Lieut. Biddulph went to Dehra to study surveying, after which he started on a year's leave for an exploring expedition to Chinese Tartary and Thibet.

The following officers joined during the year: 2nd Lieut. G. L. Paget, 27th January. Capt. A. E. Jenkins, 29th April. 2nd Lieut. Lord C. Conyngham, 18th May. 2nd Lieuts. G. Paley and J. E. Gough, 23rd May. 2nd Lieuts. A. D. Bowden and J. H. Thresher, 27th October.

The Battalion was inspected on the 16th and 17th May by Major-General T. Graham, C.B., who had recently arrived from Burma, and assumed command of the Rohilkhand district.

Color-Sergeant W. Morrish was promoted Quarter-master-Sergeant from the 11th May, having been Color-Sergeant of E. Company eleven years.

An industrial exhibition for the Battalion and details attached, was held in September, and proved a great success. The C.O.'s special prize was awarded to Ser-

geant Arnand for some excellent photographs taken by him.

On the 2nd September occurred the sad death of Lieut. C. E. Green, to the great grief of all ranks. His funeral took place next morning, and was attended by the Major-General, and all the officers in the garrison. The 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment sent their band.

His grave is close to that of his younger brother who died of fever the previous November. Here lie together two sons of a brave old rifleman, for whom all of us feel much sympathy in his sad affliction.

The Battalion had on the whole a healthy year at Ranikhet. Cholera prevailed in the villages about, but there was no case in cantonments. One of its victims was Mr. Austin, station master at Kathgodam, and formerly a Sergeant in the Battalion.

The Battalion left Ranikhet for Calcutta in four parties on the 10th October and following days, by march route to Kathgodam, a distance of 50 miles, and trained in two parties, to Bareilly, 65 miles, where they were encamped on the maidan, near the Native Infantry lines.

Lieut.-Colonel Hillyard remained at Ranikhet on leave pending retirement, and Major Curzon returned from England and took temporary command on the 20th October.

The Battalion was to have marched from Bareilly on the 24th, but owing to cholera in the district they were ordered to stand fast, rail to Cawnpore, and begin their march from there.

The Battalion left Bareilly in two trains on the afternoon of the 5th November, and reached Cawnpore the following morning.

It here occupied the east camp, which is near the

Sivada house, and is said to stand on the ground covered by the camp of General Windham's force, of which the 2nd Battalion formed part, and which camp was lost in the action of the 28th November, 1857, when Colonel Woodford was killed. The men of the Battalion found this officer's monument in the Memorial Gardens, and laid a large number of flowers upon it.

The Battalion remained three days at Cawnpore.

Lieut.-Colonel Hillyard having rejoined from leave here said good bye to the Battalion. He had served over 31 years in the regiment, and for the greater part of it in India.

The Battalion started on its march for Lower Bengal on the 9th November. The first stages from Cawnpore are full of Mutiny memories.

At Allahabad, on the 20th November, we were inspected by Brigadier General A. Kinloch, who expressed his satisfaction at our appearance and his pleasure at meeting again the Battalion in which he had begun his soldiering thirty-seven years ago. On marching out the next day he accompanied the Battalion to the outskirts of the station, when it marched past him in open columns of half Companies.

A number of men, from Bareilly, and Major Forbes, from Benares, proceeded by rail to Calcutta at the end of November.

On the 1st December we passed from the North West to the Lower Provinces, and the road became less good.

The latter part of the march lay through a jungly country, and lastly we passed through the black country of India, where we were all among the coal pits.

On the 26th December, the Battalion entrained at Asansol in two trains, having marched 480 miles; it reached Calcutta the following morning, and occupied quarters in Fort William. Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton took command of the Battalion on its arrival.

## NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major H. Wilmot  
Bandmaster W. D. Peachey

## STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. W. Morrish  
Paymaster-Sergt. W. E. Hoggatt  
Bugle-Major H. McAllister  
Pioneer-Sergt. W. H. Foster  
Orderly-Room Sergt. E. J. Baker  
Sergt.-Master-Tailor Bourne  
Band-Sergt. A. E. Burton

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company, Acting Colour-Sergt. W. H. Taylor
B      "      Colour-Sergt. A. G. Murphy
C      "      Colour-Sergt. E. Kemp
D      "      Colour-Sergt. H. Lacey
E      "      Acting Colour-Sergt. C. Stubbs
F      "      Colour-Sergt. H. Horsman
G      "      Colour-Sergt. E. Waight
I      "      Colour-Sergt. J. Howard

## WAR MEDALS.

Number of Riflemen in possession of one or more medals, 152.  
Corpl. Yole has the Distinguished Conduct Medal for Burmah.

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—

Sergt. E. Wyles  
Acting-Corpl. F. Dorrell

## **GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.**

### **Number of Riflemen in possession of**

One	Good	Conduct	Badge	529
Two	"	"		131
Three	"	"		21
Four	"	"		1
Five	"	"		1
				683

## DRAFTS, DISCHARGES, AND TRANSFERS.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Total.
Received from 2nd Battalion .. .. ..	2	2	1	161	166
Discharged or transferred to Army Reserve ..	2	3	0	135	140

## **RE-ENGAGEMENTS.**

### **Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have**

re-engaged ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 61

Number re-engaged during the year ... ... ... 14

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.

## 2nd Class.

3rd Class.

11

184

135

During the year, 8 first class, 39 second class, and 31 third class certificates were obtained. Schoolmaster W. A. Smith was congratulated by the Director of Military Education in India for his success in passing so many men.

In addition to the foregoing, Acting-Corporal Groom and Privates Ascott and Tate obtained certificates in Telegraphy; Acting-Corporals May and Duley obtained 1st class Gymnastic Certificates; Acting-Corporal Collins a Topographical Certificate; Sergeant Thomson, Acting-Sergeant Treavett, Corporals

Hews and McRory, Transport Certificates; and Acting-Corporal Ladiman a Signalling Certificate.

## DEATHS.

- Acting-Corpl. L. Anstey, "I" Co., 16th Jan., 1892, Bareilly.  
 Pte. W. Sutton, "F" Co., 8th March, Ganesh Ghat.  
 Pte. J. Bye, "G" Co., 21st March, Moradabad.  
 Pte. J. Hill, "F" Co., 10th April, Bareilly.  
 Pte. B. Lawrence, "I" Co., 26th April, Ranikhet.  
 Pte. C. Giles, "I" Co., 28th April, Ranikhet.  
 Pte. W. Lawrence, "I" Co., 27th April, Bareilly.  
 Acting-Corpl. H. Cooper, "C" Co., 7th May, Bareilly.  
 Pte. J. Walton, "E" Co., 10th May, Ranikhet.  
 Acting-Corpl. J. Holland, "E" Co., 1st July, Ranikhet.  
 Pte. J. Butler, "B" Co., 27th Nov., Allahabad.  
 Pte. E. White, "G" Co., 19th Dec. (on march) Bagodar.  
 Pte. G. Paish, "D" Co., 20th Dec. (on march) Dumri.
- 

## 2ND BATTALION.

Lieut. Annesley went to the Depôt on the 5th January, and Lieut. Irby rejoined head-quarters from the Depôt on the 8th January, bringing 110 recruits with him. Major J. A. Fergusson was posted as Second-in-Command on the 5th January.

On the 13th January, the following observations by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, on the yearly Inspection of 1891 were received.

"A very satisfactory report, which H.R.H. considers creditable to Colonel L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., and those serving under him."

Capt. H. C. Petre was posted to the Battalion on promotion, and took over "C" Company from Major H. J. Fergusson.

Lieut. A. G. Ferguson was promoted Captain in the 1st Battalion on the 2nd February.

On the 2nd of February, a draft consisting of 2 Sergeants, 1 Acting-Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 160 men, left under Capt. Eccles and Lieut. Alexander, to join the 1st Battalion in India; they embarked at Queenstown on H.M.S. Crocodile.

A draft of eighty recruits joined from the Depôt on the 19th of February.

On the 23rd February, Lieut. Hon. L. O'Brien was transferred to the Battalion from the 3rd Battalion.

On the 30th March, Capt. J. Sherston, D.S.O., was transferred to the 4th Battalion, and Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn, was transferred to the Battalion.

On the 6th of April, a draft of 40 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

On the 5th of April, Lieut. L. R. S. Arthur was seconded for service with the Local Forces, Zanzibar.

On the 10th May, Lieut. Fyers was promoted Captain in the 3rd Battalion.

On the 14th May, Mark I, star, Lee-Metford Rifle was issued to the Battalion, and Mark I Rifle was withdrawn.

On the 18th May, 50 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

On 4th July, Capt. Crake was promoted a Major in the Battalion.

On 6th July, 65 recruits came from the Depôt.

On 12th July, the Battalion was inspected in marching order by Major-General Godfrey Clerk, C.B. On the same day 63 N.C.O.'s and men, under Lieuts. Saunderson and Stephens, proceeded to Aldershot for a course of Mounted Infantry duty.

On the 18th July, 2nd Lieuts. Propert and Bright joined the Battalion on appointment.

On the 24th August, 30 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

On the 1st October, the Mounted Infantry detachment returned from Aldershot.

On 19th October, 71 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

On 6th October, 2nd Lieut. Heriot-Maitland was posted to the Battalion on appointment.

On 14th November, Major Norcott was posted as Second-in-Command to the 1st Battalion.

On 25th November, a draft consisting of 2 Colour-Sergeants, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 163 Private Riflemen, left in H.M.S. Serapis, to join the 1st Battalion in India.

On 9th December, Capt. Couper exchanged with Capt. Rokeyby, who took over B Company, and Capt. Beresford was posted to the Battalion on promotion, and took over "E" Company.

On the 29th November, 23 privates arrived from the Depôt.

On the 1st January, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. St. Paul, left to join the 1st Battalion, he having exchanged with Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton.

#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major E. Bull  
Bandmaster T. Connor

##### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. A. White  
Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry H. E. Townsend  
Orderly-Room Sergt. Colour-Sergt. T. Whitehead  
Pioneer-Sergt. J. Payne  
Bugle-Major J. Redman  
Sergt.-Cook J. Tyre  
Orderly-Room Clerk Sergt. E. Drawbridge  
Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good  
Band-Sergt. McGarry  
Armourer-Sergt. H. Whiting

## RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company,	Colour-Sergt.	J. Nicholas
B "	"	C. Cousens
C "	"	J. Eastwood
D "	"	H. Beesley
E "	"	J. Alldridge
F "	"	J. Taylor
G "	"	A. May
H "	"	L. Goodhew

## SIGNALLING.

The Signallers of the Battalion were inspected by Capt. E. T. C. Bower, and took tenth place in the Army. Officers in charge of Signallers: Lieut. H. L. Blundell, Sergeant-Instructor Sergeant Barter.

## WAR MEDALS.

In possession of one medal, 8  
In possession of two medals, 5

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession:—

Colour-Sergt. Nash	Acting-Corpl. Kelly
„ Cousens	„ Pennington
Acting-Corpl. Williams	Pte. Sheppaid
„ Preston	„ Kilroy

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One Good Conduct Badge	...	140
Two „ „ „	...	27
Three „ „ „	...	5
Four „ „ „	...	6
Five „ „ „	...	5

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and men who have re-engaged for 21 years ... ...	25
Number re-engaged during the year ...	2

## NUMBER OF RECRUITS RECEIVED.

From Rifle Depôt ... ...	471
From other sources ... ...	5
Boys ... ... ...	5
	—
	481

## DISCHARGES.

Discharged to pension ...	4
„ after 12 years ...	3
„ by purchase ...	10
„ incorrigible ...	6
„ medically unfit ...	10
„ otherwise ...	4
	—
	37

## TRANSFERS.

To Army Reserve ... ...	30
„ other Corps ... ...	7
„ Depôt ... ...	24
„ 1st Battalion (India) ...	334
	—
	395

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
11	138	88

DEATHS : none.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

Private Rifleman John Salvage was awarded a Testimonial on parchment, by the Royal Humane Society, for saving the life of a child from drowning.

## SMOKING CONCERT.

During the Naval Autumn Manceuvres, Belfast Lough was occupied by the Red Fleet. The Sergeants of the Battalion visited the Torpedo boats of that fleet, and were cordially entertained by the Warrant and Petty Officers. In return the Naval men were invited to a smoking concert in the Sergeants' mess, on the 2nd August ; a large number came, and a pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent.

## COMPLIMENTARY BALL.

A large number of the townsmen of Belfast wishing to express their appreciation of the cordial good-will of the Sergeants of the Battalion towards them, formed themselves into a Committee and made arrangements for a complimentary ball, which was held in the Exhibition Hall on November 11th, and was a complete success.

## SOLDIER'S HOME, BELFAST.

Before leaving Belfast, the Battalion gave a farewell Concert in aid of the Soldiers' Home, which had been found in many ways very useful. The Ulster Hall was engaged for the Entertainment. The playing of the Band was much appreciated by the Belfast audience. The Hon. L. O'Brien sang two good comic songs, Mr. Connor the Bandmaster played admirably, and Private Connah of the Band caused much amusement. Major J. A. Fergusson, who, with Major Crake, managed the concert, also sang. Capt. Lowndes, A.D.C. to General Godfrey Clerk, got up a little comedy, which made a good variety in the Entertainment. After paying the expenses, about £30 was handed over to the Home.

## 3RD BATTALION.

The 3rd Battalion were at the Mian Mir Camp of Exercise at the commencement of 1892, and left it to march back to Jullundur on Jan. 11th, arriving at their destination without incident on the 18th. Here Captain

Lascelles and a draft of 123 men from the 4th Battalion joined head-quarters.

The annual Inspection took place on 17th and 18th February under Colonel Pennington, who is commanding the Station, and who expressed himself highly satisfied with the Battalion.

Early in April, a detachment of 140 men from C and F Companies, under Captain Woodhouse and 2nd Lieut. Paget, marched to Dharmsala; and parties of 50 and 60 under Captain Lascelles and Lieut. Bethune respectively, went to Dalhousie.

On 24th April, a second draft of 103 men arrived from the 4th Battalion under Capt Jenkins.

This importation, with a draft received earlier in the winter, brought the Battalion up to rather over its establishment, and, as, in the trooping season of 1892-3, there are only some 10 time-expired men to go home, the Battalion will not have to tax the Home Battalions for any men this winter.

On 9th May, Colonel Lyttelton assumed command of the Station *vice* Colonel Pennington, who went on sick-leave to England.

On 27th July, Major-General Viscount Frankfort, made his hot weather Inspection and expressed himself well satisfied.

On September 25th, the Battalion was moved by rail to Rawal Pindi, to relieve the 1st Battalion, 60th, ordered to the Black Mountain Expedition. The detachments were recalled from the hills for this move, which was an unexpected one.

On October 26th, the Battalion moved in two special trains to Peshawar, and took over the barracks vacated by the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Peshawar fever was very bad among the English regiments on their arrival, but the Battalion was very fit and healthy and escaped the epidemic.

Very few were left behind in hospital, either at Jullundur, or Rawal Pindi. Indeed, the health of the men during an exceptionally hot summer had been excellent—a great contrast to the two previous years. At Jullundur where there were never less than 600 men, and, for most of the time, the whole Battalion, they did not lose a man between July, 1891, and October, 1892, with the exception of one death from diabetes (which of course could not be attributed to the climate of India).

There have been a good many changes among the officers since the beginning of 1892.

Lieut. Alexander was killed at polo at Lucknow on Feb. 12th.

Major J. A. Fergusson went home on transfer to the 2nd Battalion as Second-in-Command in February, and shortly afterwards Lieut. Hon. W. Cairns departed to join the Depôt.

Capt. Rokeby and Lieut. Adair went home on leave in the spring (the former on medical certificate). Neither returned, as Captain Rokeby exchanged, and Lieut. Adair was promoted and retired from the service.

Lieut. O'Brien left in April on transfer to the 2nd Battalion.

On the other hand, Major Raikes and Capt. Woodhouse joined on promotion from 1st Battalion. 2nd Lieut. Hon. C. Henniker-Major arrived in March, and a batch of 4 young officers (2nd Lieuts., Gosling, Darell, Morris and Kerr-Pearse) joined in May. Capts. Pemberton and Fyers were posted and joined in the autumn. 2nd Lieut. Hon. C. Napier also joined the Battalion on its arrival at Peshawar, and Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller was posted *vice* Adair promoted, making the complement of subalterns up to their establishment. On December 16th Col. Lyttelton left to take over the command of the 1st Battalion at Calcutta *vice* Lieut-Col. Hillyard retired.

Captain J. Sherston, D.S.O., and Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller joined from England in December.

After the arrival of the Battalion at Peshawar, there was a good deal of sickness among the men, and eleven died, bringing the total number of deaths for the year 1892 up to 16.

#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies  
Bandmaster E. J. Richardson

##### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. F. Philpott  
Orderly-Room Sergt. Quartermstr.-Sergt. B. Moody  
Bugle-Major A. Keene  
Sergt.-Master-Tailor T. Teskey  
Orderly-Room Clerk, Corp. Writer  
Band-Sergt. Halligan  
Armourer Sergt. Illing

##### COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company, Colour.-Sergt.	W. Sherman
B      ,	G. English
C      ,	R. Hilliar
D      ,	J. Clarke
E      ,	W. Bosworthick
F      ,	W. McBride
G      ,	A. F. West
H      ,	W. Smith

##### WAR MEDALS.

In possession of one or more medals, 27

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—

Bugle-Major Keene  
 Sergt. G. Wilson  
 Sergt. Simpson  
 Private Roberts

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Acting Corporals and Private Riflemen in possession of

One	Good Conduct Badge	455
Two	„ „ „	134
Three	„ „ „	17
Four	„ „ „	2
Total number, with Badges		608

## EQUIPMENT.

Valise, Pattern 1872.

Arms, Martini-Henry, 1875.

## 4TH BATTALION.

On January 1st, Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Stopford Sackville was posted to the Battalion, and assumed command on January 7th.

On January 12th, Capt. A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., was promoted into the Battalion, and posted to G Company, vacant by the appointment as Second-in-Command of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard.

The news of the death of Gen. Sir A. Lawrence, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant, was received with deep regret by all ranks of the Battalion, which was represented at the funeral by Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Sackville, and six Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants.

Musketry was carried out at Fort Tregantle (6 miles), with the exception of one party at Fort Ernesettle (4

miles), which necessitated frequent movements of detachments.

On March 22nd, Capt. R. J. Maude was promoted Major in the Battalion *vice* Major R. J. Heber-Percy, promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, whom he relieved at the Depôt.

On March 30th, Capt. J. Sherston, D.S.O. was transferred to the Battalion, and posted to C Company *vice* Capt. H. F. M. Wilson, appointed Adjutant of Militia. On the same date Lieut. H. E. Vernon was also transferred to the Battalion.

On May 4th, Capt. K. J. Mackenzie retired on appointment to the Militia, having been promoted Captain on February 10th.

2nd Lieut. J. H. D. Savile was promoted Lieut., dating from December 2nd, 1891.

Quartermaster H. Hone was granted the honorary rank of Captain on 30th August.

On September 14th, Lieut. P. K. Blair-Oliphant was transferred to the Battalion *vice* Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, transferred on September 6th to the 3rd Battalion.

On November 23rd, Major F. C. Howard was promoted to a half-pay Colonelcy, and retired.

On November 10th, Capt. E. M. Woodhouse, having exchanged with Capt. J. Sherston, D.S.O., was posted to the Battalion and to the command of B Company.

On December 19th, 2nd Lieut. E. G. Campbell was posted to the Battalion *vice* Lieut. M. W. Beresford, promoted on 23rd November.

On August 6th, the Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major-General Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding, Western District.

On August 11th, Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue's (F) Company, and Captain A. V. Jenner's (G) Company, under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard,

proceeded in three marches to Okehampton, to assist in preparing the Field Firing Range.

On August 15th, Headquarters and Capt. L. L. Nicol's (A) Company, and Capt. Hon. E. Hanbury's (H) Company, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Sackville, marched with a Field Column of three other Battalions, and joined the two advanced Companies at Okehampton, on August 17th.

On August 19th, the Battalion took part in Field Firing at Okehampton, which was executed by four Battalions of Infantry, three Batteries of Field Artillery, and one Company of Engineers. This was the first occasion on which the Lee-Metford rifle was practically tested on a large scale in conjunction with Artillery fire.

On August 23rd the Field Column returned to Devonport: with the exception of the two Companies under Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard, which were left at Okehampton to construct a road. These two Companies marched into Devonport on August 31st, accomplishing a double march of 23 miles on the last day.

The following notice appeared in the Western District Orders of Sept. 14th:—

"The G.O.C. was pleased to receive a very favourable report on the way in which the two Companies of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard, which were left behind at Okehampton, carried out the work entrusted to them. The officer of Royal Engineers under whom they were employed states: 'I have superintended many working parties furnished by the army generally in many parts of the world —both Europeans and natives—and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never seen so much work turned out by an equal number of men.'"

On June 19th the parchment certificate and Bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society was presented to No. 1404 Private Thomas Clarke (A Company) for saving the life of a boy in Devonport Harbour on April 18th, 1892.

On June 2nd the Band proceeded to London in order to play at the Regimental Dinner at the Hotel Métropole on June 3rd.

The following were the remarks by the Inspector of Army Signalling at his yearly inspection of the Battalion :—

“A slight drop from last year’s position. They are mostly young Signallers, but have been well and carefully trained. Their style was good. The lamp rate was comparatively slow, but very accurately read. Their service message was well sent and correct in every particular.” Order of merit in the Army, 36th.

From July 11th to October 13th a Mounted Infantry Detachment, consisting of 4 Sergeants and 59 N.C.O. and Private Riflemen, under Lieuts. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller and E. A. F. Dawson, were trained at Aldershot in conjunction with a similar party from the 2nd Battalion; the whole being under the command of Captain Hon. H. C. Hardinge.

#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Colour Sergeants are as follows :—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major J. Tuck  
Bandmaster W. C. Quinn

##### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. T. Frost  
Orderly-Room Sergt. Quartermster-Sergt. A. G. Holt  
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry W. Sherwood  
Bugle-Major J. Selston  
Pioneer Sergt. J. Walters  
Sergt.-Cook R. Crudass  
Sergt.-Master-Tailor E. Bell  
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. A. Hyde  
Band-Sergt. H. Moore  
Armourer-Sergt. R. Taylor

## RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company,	Colour-Sergt.	J. Wilson
B	"	F. Brown
C	"	W. Hoy
D	"	W. Cleaver
E	"	T. Malone
F	"	G. Cox
G	"	F. Hawksford
H	"	N. Malone

## WAR MEDALS.

11 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 21 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 33 Privates are in possession of one or more War medals.

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

There are 10 of these in the Battalion, the only new one during the year being that awarded to Sergeant E. Bell.

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of

One	Good Conduct Badge	56
Two	"	35
Three	"	15
Four	"	2
Five	"	3
		—
		111

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen re-engaged, 48  
Number re-engaged during the year, 7

## NUMBER OF RECRUITS RECEIVED.

From Rifle Depôt ...	...	...	417
Enlisted at Head-Quarters		...	8
From other Battalions ...	...	...	22
From other Corps ...	...	...	6
		—	
			453

## DISCHARGES.

Time-expired, invalided, &c., 95

## TRANSFERS.

Draft to 3rd Battalion	...	...	103
To Rifle Depôt	...	...	30

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
5	126	98

## EQUIPMENT.

Arm, '303 Lee-Metford rifles. Mark I Improved.  
Accoutrements, Slade-Wallace Valise Equipment, 1888.

## DEATHS.

Pte. J. Richardson	1st April, 1892	Devonport.
„ J. C. B. Morphew	5th July „	Devonport.
„ C. Newell	17th July „	Devonport.

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## DEPOT RECORD, 1892.

During the year 1892 only 610 recruits were enlisted as against 889 in the preceding year. The Rifle Shooting has been very successful.

The following is a summary of the ages, heights, &c., of recruits enlisted during the year.

## AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

Ages.	Number.
Under 16 years (boys) ...	... 1
18 and under 19 years ...	... 323
19 „ 20 „ ...	... 120
20 „ 21 „ ...	... 52
21 „ 22 „ ...	... 40
22 „ 23 „ ...	... 35
23 „ 24 „ ...	... 22
24 „ 25 „ ...	... 12
Over 25 years ...	... 5
	610

**RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.****HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.**

Under 5 ft. 4 ins.	...	...	...	81
5 ft. 4 ins. and under 5 ft. 5 ins.	...	...	228	
5 ft. 5 ins. ,; 5 ft. 6 ins.	...	...	167	
5 ft. 6 ins. ,; 5 ft. 7 ins.	...	...	68	
5 ft. 7 inches and upwards	...	...	66	
				610

**CHEST MEASUREMENTS ON ATTESTATION.**

Under 33 ins.	...	...	...	123
33 ins. and under 34 ins.	...	...	199	
34 ins. ,; 35 ins.	...	...	153	
35 ins. and upwards	...	...	135	
				610

**WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.**

Under 115lbs. (8st. 3lb.)	...	...	...	...	30
115lb. (8st. 3lb.) and under 120lb. (8st. 8lb.)	...	...	...	179	
120lb. (8st. 8lb.) ,; 125lb. (8st. 13lb.)	...	...	...	148	
125lb. (8st. 13lb.) ,; 130lb. (9st. 4lb.)	...	...	...	108	
130lb. (9st. 4lb.) and upwards	...	...	...	145	
					610

**STRENGTH OF (DEPÔT) RIFLE BRIGADE.**

		Sergts.	Buglers.	Riflemen.
On Jan. 1st, 1892	...	21	4	531
On Dec. 31st, 1892	...	21	3	193

**... INCREASE DURING 1892.**

Joined as recruits	...	...	610
Joined from desertion	...	...	11
Joined from Army Reserve	...	...	1
Transfers from other Corps	...	...	6
From Home Battalions	...	...	46
From Foreign Battalions	...	...	335
			1009

The 335 men from the Foreign Battalions are thus accounted for :—

Invalids, 1st Battalion	...	...	27
"    3rd	"	...	14
Time expired men, 1st Battalion			4
"    "    3rd	"	...	4
Army Reserve, 1st Battalion	...	...	116
"    "    3rd	"	...	149
Depôt, 1st Battalion	...	...	10
"    3rd	"	...	8
Prisoners, 1st Battalion	...	...	1
"    3rd	"	...	2
			<hr/>
			335

#### DECREASE DURING 1892.

Died	...	...	...	...	2
Discharged	...	...	...	...	100
Deserted	...	...	...	...	31
Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	281
Transfers to other Corps	...	...	...	...	10
To Auxiliary Forces	...	...	...	...	9
To Home Battalions	...	...	...	...	915
					<hr/>
					1348

#### RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt 1st Jan., 1892	556
Increase	1009
	<hr/>
Total at Depôt during year	1565
Decrease during year	1348
	<hr/>
Riflemen at Depôt Dec. 31st, 1892	217

## MUSKETRY.

### 1ST BATTALION.

The Musketry Shield remained in the possession of D (Captain C. M. Blackett's) Company.

The "HONOUR AND GLORY" rifle match was won by the 1st Battalion team on the 15th September, with a score of 848, out of a possible 1,050.

The following composed the team :—

	Points.
Lieut. and Quartermaster Hoey	... 82
Sergt.-Major Wilmot ...	... 83
Quartermaster-Sergt. Morrish	... 88
Colour-Sergt. Horsman	... 87
Colour-Sergt. Lacey ...	... 88
Sergt. Arnand ...	... 86
Sergt. Hopkins...	... 87
Sergt. Smith ...	... 80
Pte. Meluish ...	... 86
Pte. Daniels ...	... 81
<hr/>	
	848

The number of teams that competed was 165.

### RIFLE MATCHES, 1892.

Battalion matches were fired during the halt at Bareilly, in October, 1892. The following were the chief results :—

#### *Team Match.*

Inter-Company (a squad of 10), 7 rounds at 700 yards. First prize, "C" Company, 235 points; second prize, "I" Company, 226 points.

#### *Individual Matches.*

1.—At 300 yards (kneeling), 7 rounds. Open to marksmen and 1st class shots. First prize, Pte. Davey, 25 points.

2.—At 300 yards (kneeling), 7 rounds. Open to 2nd and 3rd class shots. First prize, Pte. McLewee, 24 points.

3.—At 700 yards (lying down), 7 rounds. Open to marks-men and 1st class shots. First prize, Quartermaster-Sergt. Morrish, 30 points.

4.—At 700 yards (lying down), 7 rounds. Open to 2nd and 3rd class shots. First Prize, Pte. Gigg, 26 points.

### BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

In connection with the above, only two team matches were fired. A local meeting would have been held had the Battalion not been early on the move.

1.—Inter-Regimental; 200, 500, and 600 yards (team of 8), 644 points. Best shot, Quartermaster-Sergt. W. Morrish, 88 points.

2.—N.C. officers; 500 and 600 yards (team of 6), 332 points. Best shot, Sergt. W. Arnand, 59 points.

### ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1891-92.

Order of Merit.	Coy.	Captain.	Fig. of Merit.		Best shots of each Company.	Points.
			Indiv'l Firing.	Field Practice		
1	" D "	Capt. C. M. Blackett	47.81	43.27	Act.-Corp. Cryer, V. Cr.-Sergt. Morrish, W. Pte. Wells, J. .	229 220 222
2	" E "	Major H. F. G. Forbes	44.64	43.64		
3	" B "	Capt. W. F. Parker	44.48	39.61		
4	" G "	Major W. W. Ham-mond .	43.56	46.18	Pte. Freeman, A. .	205
5	" I "	Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn .	42.71	50.33	Pte. Daniels, J. .	209
6	" A "	Capt. G. Cockburn	42.25	50.51	Pte. Hennings, F. .	203
7	" F "	Major Hon. E. Noel	40.63	47.10	Act.-Corp. Simpson, A. .	189
8	" C "	Capt. F. S. W. Raikes . .	39.28	44.56	Cr.-Sergt. Kemp, E. .	195
		Battalion . .	43.06	46.39		

### FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

Marks-men.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
94	230	466	123	913

The Best shot in Battalion and winner of Major Curzon's Gold Shooting Badge is Colour-Sergt. H. Lacey.

## 2ND BATTALION.

**ARMY EIGHT CLUB. THE YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP. Prize: A Cup and £8.**

This was won this year by a team from the Battalion composed as follows, with an average of 82.62.

Captain of Team, Lieut. G. H. Thesiger.

Sergt.-Instructor H. E. Townsend.

Members: Acting-Corpl. Ross, Ptes. Readford, Atkins, Cooper, Marsh, Thomson, Haywood and Coleman.

The Montgomery Shield was won by the 4th Battalion, the average of our team was 75.50.

The Sergeants' Recreation Club fired in several matches, as follows. Distances in all cases, 200, 500, and 600 yards.

1st Aug. Sergeants v. Young Soldiers of the Battalion. 10 a-side.

Average of Sergts. ... ...	54.90
,, Young Soldiers ... ...	50.40

13th Aug. Sergts. v. Sergts. 4th Battalion Irish Rifles (Militia). 10 a-side.

Average of Sergts. ... ...	79.80
,, Militia ... ...	70.80

27th Aug. Sergts. v. Sergts. 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers. 10 a-side.

Average of Sergts. ... ...	77.78
,, Fusiliers ... ...	69.00

25th Oct. Sergts. v. Sergts. 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers. 8 a-side.

Average of Sergts. ... ...	78.37
,, Fusiliers ... ...	76.87

The Ramsay Cup Competition, shot for on 17th Sept. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The above cup, presented by Lieut. and Adjt. T. B. Ramsay, was won by Sergt. J. West, of Capt. Hon. W. Coke's Company with a score of 83.

The best shot in the Battalion and winner of Major Curzon's Gold Shooting Badge is Private Donelly.

The 2nd best shot is Corp'l. Foster.

The winner of the Battalion Shield is E Company.

The winner of the Recruits' Shield is H Company, with an average of 54.77.

The best shots of Companies and holders of Major Curzon's Silver Shooting Badges are:—

		Score.
A	Company, Colour-Sergt. Nicholas	206
B	„ Pte. Murphy	192
C	„ Sergt. O. Cunningham	191
D	„ Sergt. J. West	206
E	„ Colour-Sergt. Alldridge	219
F	„ Pte. Clark	207
G	„ Pte. Way	194
H	„ Sergt. Goodhew	202

#### ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1892.

Figure of Merit of the Battalion	...	40.23
		<u>47.08</u>
Figure of Merit of A Company	...	41.06
		<u>47.08</u>
„ „ B	„	38.10
„ „ C	„	40.53
„ „ D	„	38.20
„ „ E	„	46.79
„ „ F	„	36.98
„ „ G	„	38.63
„ „ H	„	40.69
„ „	„	49.35
„ „	„	44.75
„ „	„	52.66
„ „	„	39.67
„ „	„	48.36
„ „	„	43.26
„ „	„	<u>49.57</u>

### 3RD BATTALION.

The following were the winners of the Gold and Silver Shooting Badges given by Major Hon. M. Curzon. They were presented by the C.O. to the winners on 30th March.

Best Shot in the Battalion (Gold Badge), Sergt. Hughes.

„	A Company	...	Colour-Sergt. Sherman.
„	B	„	Colour-Sergt. English.
„	C	„	Colour-Sergt. Barrett.
„	D	„	Sergt. Leaff.
„	E	„	Colour-Sergt. Bosworthick.
„	F	„	Private Austin.
„	G	„	Corporal Hicken.
„	H	„	Sergt. Pugh.

The Musketry Challenge Shield was won by A Company.

For the third year in succession, an N.C.O. of the 3rd Battalion passed first at the School of Musketry at Changla Gully, Sergt. Douglas taking first place, whilst Sergt. Hughes was a good third.

The local meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association was held at Peshawar between the 7th and 29th Nov. The Battalion was on the whole successful. They gained the 10th prize in the N. C. Officer's match.

In the Volley Firing Match, out of a total of 15 prizes,

A Company	gained the 4th.
B	„ „ 10th.
F	„ „ 13th.
G	„ „ 15th.

In the Inter-Company Match, out of a total of 15 prizes,

A Company	gained the 3rd.
B	„ „ 9th.

Prizes also were won by a good many N.C.O.'s and men, Colour-Sergt. Sherman obtaining the silver medal for the best aggregate score in the Battalion.

Eight N.C.O.'s and men attended the Central Meeting at Meerut from the 14th to the 22nd Dec., and several good prizes were won.

Colour-Sergt. English was in charge of the experimental night firing under the D.A.A.G. for Musketry. This was carried out most satisfactorily. Colour-Sergt. English has just been selected as Sergt.-Major of the School of Musketry at Changla Gully and will be a great loss to the Battalion.

#### ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1891-92.

Figure of Merit of A Company	...	<u>47.35</u>
		<u>49.07</u>
" "	B	<u>44.74</u>
" "		<u>42.02</u>
" "	C	<u>39.83</u>
" "		<u>40.64</u>
" "	D	<u>43.82</u>
" "		<u>40.84</u>
" "	E	<u>42.22</u>
" "		<u>42.22</u>
" "	F	<u>40.44</u>
" "		<u>42.31</u>
" "	G	<u>40.22</u>
" "		<u>43.61</u>
" "	H	<u>37.98</u>
		<u>42.81</u>

#### 4TH BATTALION.

Quartered in Devonport the Battalion had very small opportunity for practice, the only range available being 6 miles off and difficult to get at. The target accommodation, too, was very limited, and in consequence almost always occupied by musketry parties from the garrison. The result was that the Battalion team never had a chance of getting together, and did not do so well as in previous years.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

Held at Tregantle in June. No first prizes were taken by Riflemen, with the exception of the Ladies' Prize, won by Lieut. Congreve with a score of 33 points at 500 yards. It was, however, the first time that the majority of the men had fired the Lee-Metford rifle, and the range was strange to all of them.

#### THE MONTGOMERY CUP

Was again won by the Battalion with the low average of 80.25, the best score being made by Sergt.-Instructor Sherwood.

#### ARMY SIXTY MEETING.

In this competition Lieuts. Congreve and Savile and Corpl. Wallingford competed. Lieut. Savile was 6th in the aggregate, and Corpl. Wallingford 25th. In one shoot, Lieut. Savile made a highest possible at 200 yards on the knee. In the match at Bisley, which was won by the Army for the first time since 1880, Lieut. Savile was 9th man only, but two Riflemen, Sergt.-Bugler Williams

and Sergt.-Instructor Bowden, were members of the team, and made good scores. The gold jewel for the best score in the Sixty meeting was won by Bugle-Major Williams, of the Rifle Depôt.

#### ARMY MEETING, ALDERSHOT.

The Battalion having won the Montgomery Cup (given to insure the Regiment being represented in this meeting), sent a team to compete for the Regimental Trophy, open to Battalions of the Regular Army, Depôts, Engineers, and Marines—though against such strong teams as these latter we had little chance. We obtained a slight lead at 200 yards, but fell away at 500 and 600 yards, and eventually took 5th place, 30 points behind the winners. There were 22 entries. Pte. Deaves and Corpl. Wallingford made the best scores for us. In the individual competitions Lieut. Savile alone did any good, winning the Officers' match for M. H. rifle at 200 yards.

#### BISLEY.

Lieut. Savile shot for the Army in the match between Officers of the Army and Volunteers, and made 4th best score, 203, only 2 points behind the best score made for the Army. In the M. H. competitions open to all comers Corpl. Wallingford obtained prizes in the following :—“The Daily Graphic,” “The Morris,” and “The Graphic.” He was 5th in the Army and Navy and 3rd in “The Carrington.” Lieut. Savile tied for 1st in “The Brookwood,” with the full score at 500 yards.

#### THE YOUNG SOLDIERS CUP.

Fired on the last possible day at Tregantle, after 5 days' practice only. Our team made the very creditable average of 80.75, taking 2nd Prize in the match, the 2nd Battalion took the 1st Prize.

The following composed the team :—

2nd Lieuts. Lascelles and Harman, Acting-Corpl. Abbott,  
Ptes. Tonn, Brunt, Mitchell, Pettitt and Moore.

Captain of team, Lieut. Congreve.

Sergt.-Inst. in Musketry, W. Sherwood.

#### ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL MATCH.

In this competition, which the Battalion has won in the two previous years, we this year took only the 3rd place.

At the School of Musketry, Hythe, Lieut. Savile gained the certificate as the best shot of his class, a feat also performed by Sergt. Harris.

The shooting medals presented to the Battalion by Major Hon. M. Curzon were won as follows :—

		Points.
Best shot in the Battalion	Acting-Sergt. Tyler, D Company	229
„	A Company, Sergt. Grinter ... ... ...	218
„	B „ Colour-Sergt. Brown ... ...	202
„	C „ Corpl. Romer ... ... ...	198
„	D „ Sergt. Churcher ... ... ...	228
„	E „ Pte. Blackhurst ... ... ...	196
„	F „ Pte. Venn ... ... ...	226
„	G „ Sergt. Harris ... ... ...	224
„	H „ Sergt. Tarbuck ... ... ...	199

Capt. L. L. Nicol's Company (A) was the best shooting Company.

Figure of merit,  $\frac{45.59}{60.38}$

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

		Number Exercised.
A.—(Captain L. L. Nicol's) Company	... $\frac{45.59}{60.38}$	46
B.—(Major F. C. Howard's) Company	... $\frac{40.38}{51.28}$	73

		Number Exercised.
C.—(Captain J. Sherston's) Company	... <u>39.56</u>	66
	<u>55.43</u>	
D.—(Captain Hon. H. Hardinge's) Company	44.07	45
	<u>55.40</u>	
E.—(Captain C. T. E. Metcalfe's) Company	41.35	61
	<u>57.53</u>	
F.—(Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue's) Company	43.08	63
	<u>49.23</u>	
G.—(Capt. A. V. Jenner's D.S.O.) Company	37.60	85
	<u>58.13</u>	
H.—(Capt. Hon. E. B. Hanbury's) Company	41.04	75
	<u>45.54</u>	

The Battalion Figure of Merit was  $\frac{41.19}{53.60}$

534 Recruits were exercised this year, and had a Figure of Merit of  $\frac{41.88}{52.14}$

## DEPÔT.

The results of the Annual Course for 1892 may be considered satisfactory as the Figure of Merit  $\frac{41.18}{44.20}$  will show.

The Depôt fired with the Lee-Metford Rifle at Brown-down.

The best shooting Company was F Company, R. B., commanded by Lieut. Hon. W. D. Cairns, with a figure of merit of  $\frac{52.84}{44.13}$ .

At the "Army Sixty" Meeting, which took place at Aldershot, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the Army in the United Services Match at Bisley, the sixty competitors are selected throughout the Army, and the Rifle Depôt had 6 representatives, two of whom eventually shot in the Army Team, viz.: Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Bowden and Bugle-Major Williams.

The Rifle Depôt won the following prizes:—

Bugle-Major Williams, 1st prize, Gold Jewel, Silver Medal of N. R. A., and £3; Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Bowden, 5th prize, £2; Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy, £1.

The other representatives of the Rifle Depôt were Acting-Corporal Wilson and Private Pocock, R. B., and Quartermaster-Sergeant Line, K. R. R.

At the Army Rifle Meeting, Aldershot, in the Regimental Trophy Competition, 7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the Rifle Depôt Team of eight won the 2nd prize of £4, and the "Mew-Langton" Challenge Cup, with a score of 621 points, being 9 points behind the winning team.

Five of the team belonged to the Rifle Brigade, viz.: Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy, Sergeant-Instructor

of Musketry Bowden, Sergeant Pugh, Acting-Corporal Wilson, Private Pocock.

During the Meeting, the Rifle Depôt won individual prizes to the amount of about £26.

Private Pocock (R. B.), in the "Hythe Cup" Competition won the 1st prize of £4, with the score of 33 points out of a possible 35, 7 shots in a minute at 500 yards.

At the National Rifle Association Meeting, Bisley, two of the Rifle Depôt won about £14.

At the Easter visit of the "London Rifle Brigade" to Winchester, a shooting match took place between the Rifle Depôt and the Visitors, 10 a side, 7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the Rifle Depôt Team proving victorious by 22 points.

In June, a shooting match took place at Hythe, "Green Jackets" v. The Hythe Staff, in which the Green Jackets were defeated by the large margin of 79 points, the Hythe Team used the Lee-Metford, and the Green Jackets the Martini.

In August the return match took place at Browndown, in which the Green Jackets were victorious by 48 points, a result chiefly due to the splendid shooting at 600 yards (average 31.50).

The totals were, Green Jackets, 892, average 89.20. Hythe Staff, 844, average 84.40. Sergeant Churcher, 4th Battalion, made the best score, 96.

In this match both teams used the Lee-Metford Rifle. On the day previous to the above, the Green Jackets shot a match with the Royal Marine Artillery 10 a side (8 best scores to count), in which victory rested with the Royal Marine Artillery by the narrow majority of 5 points, though if all 10 scores had counted the verdict would have been reversed, and the Green Jackets would then have won by 3 points. The team was the same as in the Hythe match.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

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### GENERAL SIR AMOS GODSALL NORCOTT, K.H.

THE following sketch of this most distinguished Rifleman's services is taken from an old army record, styled "The Royal Military Calendar."

"Amos Godsall Norcott joined the 33rd Foot, in November, 1793, as Lieutenant, then under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and purchased a Company in the same Corps in February, 1794, he embarked with it from Ireland in June the same year to join the British Army in Flanders under the Duke of York. He served in the Campaigns of '94 and '95, on the Continent, and was present at the severe actions of Boxtel, Thuil, Geldermalsen, and others of less consequence in Holland. He returned to England with his regiment in June, '95, and shortly afterwards the 33rd joined the army encamped near Southampton, destined for the conquest of the enemy's West India Islands.

"After sailing and encountering for ten weeks a series of storms and losses, the 33rd (being a part of the force that returned to port unbroken, in January, '96) re-embarked in April following and sailed for the East Indies, reaching the Cape of Good Hope in August, where it landed.

"Norcott proceeded soon afterwards with his regiment to Bengal, and arrived in February, '97; and was employed during that year in the expeditions against the Manilla Islands in the China Seas, and returned again to Calcutta in January, '98. The regiment afterwards was

sent to Madras, and formed part of the army that entered the Mysore country against Seringapatam.

" He returned to England in June, 1801, for the recovery of his health and served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Thomas Murray, in the Northern District, in 1801, and until the peace of 1802, and in June the same year exchanged into the RIFLE CORPS. He was employed on the Staff of the Eastern District, from August, 1804, to June, 1806, as Aide-de-Camp and Brigade Major to Major-General Ramsay. In November, he sailed in the expedition to South America, under Major-General Robert Craufurd ; was present during all the operations before Buenos Ayres, and in the Assault of that place on July 5th, 1807, when he commanded the advance guard of the General's column of attack and was made prisoner with that officer and the Light Brigade. He returned to England with his regiment in February, 1808, embarked and sailed in April following with the force under Sir John Moore, to Sweden, and proceeded with it in August, the same year, to Portugal and served with that army through all its operations through that country and Spain, and in the battle of CORUNNA in January, 1809, when it returned to England. He commanded a part of his regiment in the expedition to the Scheldt, and served during the siege of Flushing. The regiment arrived in England in September. On the 25th July, 1810, he received the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

" He proceeded to Cadiz in September following, to command a part of his regiment and continued there until June, 1812, when the siege was raised. He commanded part of the 95th Rifles in the battle of BARROSA, upon which occasion he received a gold medal, proceeding home in November, 1812, on leave of absence. In October, 1813, he commanded the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles,

during all the operations of the army on the NIVE, and before Bayonne, and received a clasp for these services.

“ He was most severely wounded in the sanguinary action at TARBES, in the South of France in March, 1814 ; but joined his regiment again near Toulouse at the end of May, and proceeded with it to England in the following June.

“ In 1815, he joined the army in the Netherlands, and commanded the 2nd Battalion of the 95th Rifles on the 18th June at the Battle of WATERLOO, where he was again most severely wounded ; upon this occasion he received the Russian Order of St. Anne, and Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph, and was made a Companion of the Bath, for that and previous services. He rejoined his regiment in September, and continued in command of it until the British Army evacuated Paris, in November, 1815.

“ After the Rifle Brigade returned to England in 1818, he continued in command of the Battalion, and in 1825 went to Nova Scotia with it. In 1830, he was promoted Major-General, and shortly afterwards was made Knight Commander of the Hanoverian and Guelphic Order.

“ In 1833, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Jamaica and its Dependencies, and subsequently was given the Command of the Southern District in Ireland. On resigning this he was granted a pension for ‘ Distinguished Services.’

“ He died at Cork, on January 8th, 1838.”

In 1854, when the British Army proceeding to Bulgaria touched at Malta, Sir William Reed, then Governor of the Island, spoke of the finest single Battalion action during the Peninsular War, as having been fought under Major, afterwards Major-General Sir Amos Norcott, commanding a Battalion of the 95th Riflemen, as follows : “ A Battalion of the Young Guard in column came rapidly

forward to break through Norcott's men, who were in extended order. Norcott ordered the centre of his Battalion to 'walk back firing,' but the flanks to 'walk inwards,' and so tormented the Young Guard which had no power to reply to the *Riflemen's* fire, that they broke and fell back."

The late Colonel Smith, brother to Sir Harry Smith, who was the Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, 95th Rifles at Waterloo, related the following to General Sir Martin Dillon from whom I had it.

"The Duke of Wellington ordered that the British Army should enter Paris, 'Left in front.' In this order, the 2nd Battalion (95th), would lead. Sir John Colbourne (afterwards Lord Seaton), wished that the 52nd (his own Regiment) should lead, and endeavoured to have it so arranged, but the Duke would not permit any deviation from his order, and the 2nd Battalion was at the head of the column as it entered Paris in 1815."

Then it came about that *the first British Troops* to enter the French Capital were Norcott's Riflemen.

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### GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SHERBROOKE RAMSAY NORCOTT, K.C.B.

William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott was the son of General Sir Amos Godsall Norcott, and was born 24th December, 1804.

He was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade in 1822, obtaining his Company in 1840, and was promoted Major in 1847. Owing to the long peace, it was not until 1854, when he had served 32 years in the Regiment, that he saw service. This was at the Alma when he had as Major, command of four companies (*viz.*, Erroll's,

Fyers's, Colville's and Foreman's), of the 2nd Battalion, which had the honour of covering the advance of the army in its attack on the Russian position.

In Lord Raglan's despatch of the 23rd October, 1854, on the Battle of the Alma, published in the *London Gazette* of 5th October, the following passage occurs :

" Lieut.-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages. In this difficult operation, he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st Brigade under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of light troops."

In a subsequent despatch of Lord Raglan's, dated 28th September, 1854 (in continuation of that of 23rd September), published in the *London Gazette* of 10th October, the following appears :

" Lieut.-General Sir George Brown speaks in the highest terms of Major Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, and commanding a wing of that corps."

The *Times* in alluding to this mention of William Norcott's name, said truly enough " It was an honorable mention indeed, for Lord Raglan in the despatch from the banks of Alma in which he announced the victory of September 20th, singled Norcott out for special praise, but the mode in which it was expressed, caused some amusement, and to none less than the gallant officer himself, who, after 32 years' service, was but a simple major, and was not far from 50 years of age, for, as he remarked : ' I shall have not much time left to justify his lordship's good opinion of my future.' "

Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, who commanded the Light Division was so impressed by the valuable services

and distinguished conduct of Major Norcott and of the Riflemen he commanded, that he recommended him for the Victoria Cross in the following terms :—

“ Colonel (then Major) Norcott, had command of four Companies of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, attached to the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division at the Alma, and was the first to cross the stream. He stole up the steep ground in front of that Brigade, and availed himself so judiciously of the form and inequalities of the ground in posting his Riflemen as to take the enemy’s principal Battery in flank, and completely to enfilade it at the same time that it was assailed in front by the 23rd and 19th Regiments.

“ Major Norcott’s conduct on this occasion was not only conspicuous to the whole Division, but attracted the notice of the enemy, for the officer in command of the Russian Battery, and who was subsequently made prisoner, informed Lord Raglan, that he had laid a gun specially for ‘the daring officer in the dark uniform on the black horse.’ The black horse was killed before the day was over.

“ (*Signed.*)      G. BROWNE, General.”

Sir Harry Smith, who was Adjutant to William Norcott’s father (Sir Amos Norcott), when the latter commanded the 2nd Battalion at Waterloo, and in the advance into Paris, as already narrated, wrote the following letter to him upon the occasion of the publication of the despatches from the Crimea in the winter of 1854-5.

It is of especial interest to all Riflemen as written by one who had served in the Regiment from Corunna to Waterloo, and had been present in twelve out of the fourteen general actions in the Peninsula, the names of which are inscribed on the Regimental Badge. As a General he had the 1st Battalion under his command in the Boer War of 1848, and 2nd Kaffir War of 1852. At the time of writing this letter he was Colonel-Commandant of the 2nd Battalion.

Manchester,  
January 4th, '55.

MY DEAR BILL NORCOTT,

Was not I delighted to see your name in the Despatches, and also that you have got rank and command, and that the dear old Rifles have not alone *maintained* their previous character, but have added fresh and imperishable laurels to their many old ones.

You see, Bill, how Riflemen, if they know their work, fight with comparatively little loss.

We are all at home most anxious to see what is to come next. Sebastopol once in our hands—*forts and all*—then we could lick the Russian Army in the Field, but the being between two fires is hot work.

Make our Rifles PRIDE themselves on *fighting* hard with LITTLE LOSS ; it is to be done, as indeed both Battalions have again shown on these occasions. How delighted your dear old father would have been could he have lived to see you in his shoes. Tell every Green Jacket how proud I am of *their glory*, and if I could be put back in age 20 years I would have shared and cheerfully endured all your hardships. Lady Smith sends her love.

Ever your old friend,  
HARRY SMITH.

In connection with Norcott's services at the Alma, Sir Martin Dillon some years ago gave me the following interesting details.

When attending the German Manœuvres in September 1876, Sir Martin was presented to the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. Upon the latter learning that he was a Rifleman, he said "I know your Regiment perfectly, they came out of the wood, and the first time that I was under rifle fire was from them," adding quickly, "but they crippled me."

Sir Martin subsequently ascertained that the Grand Duke had not been wounded, but that he referred to the severity of the fire of the Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion

under Norcott, which at 700 yards distance from the Grand Redoubt, was punishing the Russians so severely as to induce their Commander to order a "gun to be specially laid for the daring officer on the black horse," who was leading them on as already described.

Eye witnesses of this scene state that the Riflemen crossed the Alma twenty-two minutes before any other troops.

In 1856, Lieut.-Colonel Drysdale of the 42nd Highlanders (who was Adjutant of his Regiment at the Alma), said, in alluding to the battle, "it was a proud thing to see the Riflemen all by themselves before the Russian position."

With reference to Sir George Browne's recommendation of Norcott for the Victoria Cross, after the close of the campaign, a committee, of which Lord Clyde was president, passed Norcott's case as "good," but the Authorities at home only accepted a certain proportion of those thus selected, and Norcott not amongst them. It would undoubtedly have been an additional honour to the regiment had the Cross been conferred upon him in recognition of the services of his wing, but the memory of his brilliant leading of the "Green Jackets" on this occasion will be none the less forgotten, and will ever be a source of pride to all Riflemen.

Norcott's subsequent services in the Crimea are well-known, and the way in which he "carried on the business of the old 95th with punctuality and despatch" as he jocularly styled it, in the trenches before Sebastopol and throughout the campaign, proved him to be an officer of the coolest courage and greatest readiness and resource.

For his services in the Crimea he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel, and received a C.B., and was made an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1855. In 1868 he was promoted to Major-General, and in 1877 he became

Lieut.-General, and was made a K.C.B.; and two years later he was promoted to the rank of General. His last active employment was as Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, from 1873 to 1878.

On September 14th, 1885, he was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of his old Battalion, the 2nd, but only held the position for a few months, for to use one of his own favourite sayings he "answered to the Roll-call for the last time," on January 24th, 1886.

Sir William, in addition to the honours already mentioned, was in possession of the Crimean Medal and three clasps, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, the 3rd class of the Medjidie, and the Legion of Honour, 4th class.

He was a great favourite throughout his long career amongst all with whom he was brought into contact, and was probably the best known man in the British Army in his day. Innumerable stories are told of his ready wit. It would be impossible here to do more than allude to this, but his historical answer to General Sir George Brown, must, at any rate, find a place in the pages of the Regimental CHRONICLE.

Sir George one day said to him :

" You d——d Riflemen think yourselves better than other people." To which Norcott quickly replied, " No, Sir, we don't, but *the Army does!* "

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

### ATHLETICS.

#### 1ST BATTALION.

At the Rohilkund District "Assault-at-Arms," held at Bareilly, in January, 1892, the Battalion was very successful, taking nearly all the open events for British troops. The following were the prize winners :

Best Man-at-Arms, Sergt. W. Legg.

Bayonet v. Bayonet, 1st, Pte. Jennings ; 2nd, Acting-Corpl. Pilbeam.

Marching Order Race, 1st, Pte. Preedy ; 2nd, Pte. Coxhill.

Alarm Post Competition, 1st, a Team commanded by Colour-Sergt. W. Morrish.

The "Annual Sports" for 1892 were held at Ranikhet, on 10th and 11th of June, in beautiful weather. The ground for the occasion had been tastefully laid out by Lieut. and Quartermaster L. Hoey.

#### EVENTS.

Throwing the Cricket Ball	...	Pte. Mileham, 100 yds. 9in.
Hurdle Race, final heat ...	...	Pte. Priddy.
100 Yards Race, final heat	...	Pte. Priddy.
Drill Order Race ...	...	Pte. Stevens.
Tilting at the Ring	...	Pte. Daley.
Quarter Mile Race	...	Pte. Priddy.
High Jump	...	Pte. Kemp.
Veterans' Race	...	Sergt. McCulloch.
Hop, Step and Jump	...	Pte. Kemp.
Sack Race	...	Ptes. New and Shaw.
Open Race (200 yards)	...	Pte. Priddy.
Football dribbling	...	Pte. Barnet.

Mile Race...	...	...	Pte. Weeks.
Tug of War—Final	...	...	“C” (Capt. W. V. Eccles’s) Company.
Officers’ Race	...	...	2nd Lieut. Gough.
Sergeants’ Race	...	...	Colour-Sergeant Murphy.
Adjutant’s Prize (clean man)	...	...	Pte. Middleton.

### THE COLONEL’S PRIZE. “ PIQUET COMPETITION.”

Company Teams of 8 men and a Commander.

1st Prize, “I” Company.      2nd Prize, “G” Company.

**THE CHAMPIONSHIP.**—A farewell prize presented by Mrs. Hillyard to the Rifleman who obtained most marks in the following events :—Hurdle Race, High Jump, 100 Yards Race, Quarter Mile and 1 Mile Races.

Won by Pte. Priddy.

The Annual Sports concluded with the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Hillyard.

### BIRTHDAY SPORTS, 1892.

The above Sports were held on 25th August, in bad weather. It did not rain much, but the ground was a mass of mud varied with pools of water. In spite of this drawback, however, the events were well contested, particularly the football, indeed the game between “A” and “C” was a treat to look at.

### EVENTS.

**FOOTBALL COMPETITION.** Teams of 5 per Company.

#### FIRST ROUND.

G Company beat F Company.

I        “        “        B        “

D        “        “        E        “

A        “        “        C        “

## SECOND ROUND.

D Company beat G Company.  
 A     ,     I     ,

## FINAL.

A Company beat D Company.

## 100 YARDS RACE.

Private Hayward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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## POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

Private Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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## QUARTER MILE RACE.

Private Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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LLOYD LINDSAY. (Team of 4 men per Company ;  
 over 2 hurdles).

F Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
G     ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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## 2ND BATTALION.

The Battalion Athletic Meeting was held at the Constabulary Ground, Belfast, on August 27th. Among the Officers present were Majors Fergusson and Crake ; Capts. Coke, St. Aubyn and Petre ; Lieuts. Stone, Irby, Cowell and Bright.

A, or Capt. St. Aubyn's Company scored 17 points.

F,     ,	Hood's	"	"	16	"
B,     ,	Couper's	"	"	13	"
H, Major Crake's		"	"	12	"

The remaining Companies scored less than ten points each.

The winning team was represented by

Sergt. Hodder.	Pte. Cole.
Corpl. Archer.	Pte. Gill.
Acting-Corpl. Trippas.	

The first prize in each race counted six points, second three, third one.

In various local competitions, Corpl. Archer, of "A" or Capt. St. Aubyn's Company won prizes in the following events :—

Queen's College	...	1 mile race,	2nd prize.
Linfield	...	½ "	2nd "
Rugby Lacrosse Club	½	"	2nd "
Ulster Sports...	1	"	1st "
Garrison, all comers ...	1	"	1st "

Corpl. Webb, of the same Company, in swimming competitions, took the following prizes.

At Carrickfergus 1st prize in the 50 yards race.			
„ Bangor	1st	„	100 „
„ Carrickfergus	1st	„	440 „ (open.)

And also won the North of Ireland Swimming Championship.

During the year the club was under the management of Major Crake, Capt. Hood, Presidents ; and Lieuts. Cowell and Blundell, Members.

### 3RD BATTALION.

At the Assault of Arms at the termination of the Camp of Exercise, at Mian Mir, in January, the following were some of the successful competitors :—

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.  
Colour-Sergeant English.

MILE RACE.  
Corporal Oldfield.

**HALF MILE HURDLE RACE.**

Corporal Oldfield.

**100 YARDS FLAT RACE.**

Corporal Oldfield.

**BOXING COMPETITION.**

Private Jackson.

**4TH BATTALION.**

On Boxing Day the following Sports were held in the Barrack Square:—

**1.—BEST TURN OUT IN MARCHING ORDER.**

Private Reffold	...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
„ Hawkins	...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.

**2.—MARCHING ORDER RACE.**

Private Copping	...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
„ Rockall	...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
„ Biggs	.	...	...	...	...	3rd prize.

**3.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.**

Private Anson	...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
„ Knell	...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.

**4.—KICKING THE FOOTBALL.**

Private Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
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**5.—HALF MILE RACE.**

Acting-Corporal Ford	...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
Corporal Ryan	...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
Private Stewart	...	...	...	...	...	3rd prize.

**6.—100 YARDS RACE IN COMPANY HEATS.**

A Company	...	...	...	Private Westrip.
B „	...	...	...	„ Cue.
C „	...	...	...	„ Tomlin.
D „	...	...	...	„ Daley.
E „	...	...	...	„ Yeend.
F „	...	...	...	Corporal Alexander.
G „	...	...	...	Private Church.
H „	...	...	...	Corporal Brown.

*Final Tie.*

Corporal Alexander ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
7.—CHILDREN'S RACE—Boys.					
W. Hoy ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
F. Grandy ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
A. Grandy ...	...	...	...	...	3rd prize.
8.—CHILDREN'S RACE—GIRLS.					
E. Grandy ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
N. Orr ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
L. Sherwood ...	...	...	...	...	3rd prize.
9.—SERGEANTS' RACE.					
Sergeant Grinter ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
,, Wood ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
10.—200 YARDS RACE.					
Acting-Corporal Ford ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
Private Westrip ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
11.—ALL COMERS' RACE.					
Private Marsh, R.M.L.I. ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
,, Daley, Rifle Brigade ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
,, Loveridge, Bedford Regiment ...	...	...	...	...	3rd prize.
12.—CORPORALS' RACE (200 yards).					
Corporal Alexander ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
,, Ryan ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
13.—THREE-LEGGED RACE (150 yards).					
Corporal Alexander } ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
,, Brown } ...	...	...	...	...	
,, Ryan } ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
Acting-Corporal White } ...	...	...	...	...	
14.—VETERANS' RACE (Handicap).					
Sergt.-Major Tuck ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
Colour-Sergt. N. Malone ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
15.—JOCKEY RACE.					
Private Dance } ...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
,, Searle } ...	...	...	...	...	
,, Carroll } ...	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.
,, Whittington } ...	...	...	...	...	

## 16.—QUARTER MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal Ford	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
Corporal Ryan	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.

## 17.—PICKING UP POTATOES' RACE.

Private Bays...	...	...	...	...	1st prize.
,, Stewart	...	...	...	...	2nd prize.

## 18.—FINAL TIE, COMPANY TUG OF WAR.

G (Capt. Jenner's) Company.

## FOOTBALL.

## 1ST BATTALION.

During the summer months the Annual Football Tournament between Companies was played, C Company winning the Challenge Shield.

## 2ND BATTALION.

The Company Football Shield was won by G, or Capt Cowans' Company. It was played for the first time on the league system, viz., every Company played once against every other Company.

The following were the winning team :—

Sergt. Dalton.	Sergt. Schemer.
Acting-Corpl. Stearns.	Pte. Croudace.
Corpl. Hill.	,, Carroll.
Acting-Corpl. Cox.	,, Barlow.
Pte. Steward.	,, Turner.
Acting-Corpl. Rush.	

On Christmas Day, 1892, we had a competition amongst Companies, playing 6 a-side. This was won by G (Capt. Cowans') Company, who beat A (Capt. Shers-ton's) Company.

The following were the winning team :—

Corpl. Hill.	Pte. Croudace.
Acting-Corpl. Rush.	„ Steward.
„ Cox.	„ Turner.

Owing to the difficulty of getting a ground in Belfast this year we played very few outside matches. We sent a team down to Dublin to play the 1st Battalion Scots Guards in the Army Football Cup, but they were beaten by 11 goals to 1.

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### 3RD BATTALION.

Competition for Challenge Shield, March, 1892.  
Jullundur.

#### FIRST TIES.

D Company beat G Company.
F        „        „     B        „
E        „        „     C        „
H        „        „     A        „

#### SECOND TIES.

F Company beat E Company.
H        „        „     D        „

#### FINAL.

H Company beat F Company.

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### 4TH BATTALION.

We had a fairly good team this year, but it was seldom the same for two matches together on account of men going on furlough. Most of our engagements are to come off after the New Year, up to the present our record stands as follows :—

4th Battalion <i>v.</i>	Plymouth Football Club.	Drawn.
„ „	<i>v.</i> Royal Artillery.	Lost.
„ „	<i>v.</i> Dorset Regiment.	Won.
„ „	<i>v.</i> Bedford Regiment.	Won.
„ „	<i>v.</i> Dorset Regiment.	Lost.

Our team is selected from the following :—

Lieuts. Congreve, Majendie, Vernon.  
 Sergeants Worthing, Tarbuck.  
 Acting-Corporals Lee, Ford.  
 Privates Wallingford, Walker, Pugh, Allen, Martin, Pitts,  
 Sales, Bullock.  
 Bugler Jacobs.

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We have not yet been able to play for the Company Challenge Clock.

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Last year there was a mistake in the account of the Final of this competition, which was won by A (Capt. Nicol's) Company, defeating D (Capt. Hardinge's) Company by 3 goals to 1.

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## CRICKET.

### 1ST BATTALION.

The Annual Company Matches were played off during the summer months, F Company being the winners of the Challenge Shield.

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### 2ND BATTALION.

We have been fairly successful in our cricket this year, playing 13 matches, winning 7, drawing 4, and losing 2. Most of us also played in several garrison matches, in fact the garrison team was practically our own with about two additions, and thus composed it met with great success.

Our team was chosen from the following:—Majors Fergusson and Crake, Capts. Hood and Couper, Lieuts. Ramsay, O'Brien, Thesiger, Stephens, Blundell and Ross, Sergts. Tyre and Redman, Pts. Pickett and Murphy. Of these, Capt. Couper and Lieut. Thesiger batted the best, and Capt. Couper, Pte. Pickett, and Pte. Murphy took the most wickets. Capt. Couper captained the team, and both in batting and bowling was our great stand-by.

F (Capt. A. Hood's) Company won the Company Cricket Shield, beating C (Capt. H. C. Petre's) Company.

#### MATCHES PLAYED.

May 13th and 14th,	North of Ireland C.C.	Drawn.
„ 17th and 18th,	North Down C.C.	Lost.
„ 21st,	Ulster C.C.	Drawn.
June 6th,	Holywood C.C.	Won.
„ 8th,	Lurgan C.C.	Won.
„ 9th,	1st Btn. Lanc. Fuslrs.	Won.
„ 20th,	Downpatrick C.C.	Won.
July 1st and 2nd,	North of Ireland C.C.	Drawn.
„ 4th and 5th,	North Down C.C.	Won.
„ 23rd,	Holywood C.C.	Won.
„ 29th,	Mr. S. P. Maxwell's xi.	Lost.
Aug. 6th,	Sydenham C.C.	Drawn.
Aug. 8th,	Cliftonville C.C.	Won.

On June 23rd, the Officers played the Sergeants, the former winning.

#### SERGEANTS' RECREATION CLUB.

May 4th,	Royal Irish Constabulary.	Drawn.
„ 16th,	North of Ireland 2nd xi.	Lost.
„ 21st,	Lisburn C.C.	Drawn.
„ 26th,	North of Ireland 2nd xi.	Drawn.
June 1st,	Ulster C.C.	Lost.
„ 17th,	Staff Sergts. of Garrison.	Drawn.
„ 23rd,	Officers of the Battalion.	Lost.
July 19th,	Royal Irish Constabulary.	Won.
Aug. 10th,	North of Ireland 2nd xi.	Drawn.
„ 27th,	Holywood C.C.	Lost.

## 3RD BATTALION.

Competition for Challenge Clock, March, 1892.  
Jullundur.

## FIRST TIES.

D Company beat E Company.

F        "        "        H        "

A        "        "        C        "

G        "        "        B        "

## SECOND TIES.

F Company beat A Company.

G        "        "        D        "

## FINAL.

G Company beat F Company.

## 4TH BATTALION.

We played a good deal of cricket in 1892 with the different regiments quartered in and about Devonport, and a few out-matches with local clubs. We cannot claim to have been successful on the whole, only winning six matches out of sixteen played. Bowling was our weak point, for without the help of Metcalfe and Corpl. Cooper we were practically powerless to dispose of the most indifferent batsman. Thresher was a most welcome addition to our team for the few weeks that he was attached to the Battalion, scoring over a hundred runs in his first innings for the Regiment. Metcalfe and Hardinge also made centuries for the Battalion during the season.

The following is a list of our matches :—

4th Battalion v. K. O. S. B.	Lost.
"      v. R. A.	Lost.
"      v. Staff and R.E.	Won.
"      v. R. M. L. I.	Lost.

4th Battalion <i>v.</i>	Plymouth College.	Lost.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Yelverton C.C.	Won.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Plymouth C.C.	Lost.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Teign Bridge.	Lost.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Torquay.	Lost.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Mannamead School.	Drawn.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Plymouth College.	Won.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	R. M. L. I.	Won.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Staff and R. E.	Won.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Bedfordshire Regt.	Lost.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	Dorsetshire Regt.	Lost.
„ „ <i>v.</i>	K. O. S. B.	Lost.

Company cricket had a great difficulty to contend with in only having one ground to play on in common with all the other regiments in the station, our turn for it only coming once or twice a week at the utmost. However, we were able to remedy this to a certain extent by putting down a strip of matting on the barrack square, which gave us a pitch, although an indifferent one.

The Company Challenge Cup was played for and won by E (Capt. Metcalfe's) Company, during September.

#### FIRST TIES.

E (Capt. Metcalfe's) Company, beat A (Capt. Nicol's) Company.

B (Major Howard's) Company, beat D (Capt. Hon. H. Hardinge's) Company.

G (Capt. Jenner's) Company, beat H (Capt. Hon. E. Hanbury's) Company.

C (Capt. Sherston's) Company, beat F (Capt. Hon. C. Forrescue's) Company.

#### SECOND TIES.

B (Major Howard's) Company, beat G (Capt. Jenner's) Company.

E (Capt. Metcalfe's) Company, beat C (Capt. Sherston's) Company.

#### FINAL.

E (Capt. Metcalfe's) Company, beat B (Major Howard's) Company.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION,

BENARES,

(ON MARCH TO CALCUTTA.)

DEAR EDITOR,

1st Dec, 1892.

January, 1892, found some of us at Bareilly, for, as I told you in my last letter, Curzon with half the Battalion had gone close to Rampur, to intimidate the natives of those parts; and there they remained till April, rather hot work in tents so late in the year.

The remnant of the Battalion at Head-quarters did not do very much soldiering, as you can imagine, there being so few men—two average companies being all that we could turn out.

The shooting this cold weather was poor, and polo languished, as most of our players were with Curzon. We had a little cricket and were glad to find good recruits in Paget and Long.

At the end of February, the Head-quarters moved up to Ranikhet once more, and no sooner did we arrive than Knox got enteric fever, but luckily it was a mild attack and he speedily recovered. We set to work at cricket on matting and hundreds were frequently made. At the end of March, Frank Raikes left us for the 3rd Battalion on promotion, and very much have we missed him.

The first week in April, Curzon arrived with the Rampur "army of occupation," augmented by a draft under Eccles and Alexander which had joined them at Bareilly, and very soon after, Curzon and Talbot started for England on leave. On Easter Monday we had some

sports and introduced a new item, namely, a "*Go-as-you-please*" competition for teams from each Company, distance about a mile, the time of the last man of each team to count. Won by "A" Company. The Sergeants challenged the Officers to meet them at cricket, football, and shooting. The officers won the first event by a good bit. The Officers made 248. Paget, 74. G. C., 77 not out. The Sergeants, 84 and 96 for six wickets. The football was most amusing, at least for those who were looking on. One would have imagined that the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Sergt. were the bitterest foes, by the way they ran at one another, and it had to be explained that there really was no danger. The result of this terrible battle was a draw, so we played again, and this time, having a better team, we won by 4 to 1. Having thus won 2 out of the 3 events we claimed to have won, and decided with great magnanimity to give up the shooting (we "weren't taking any" of that sort).

Theatricals came off about this time. A farce, "Mrs. Green's snug little business," was well played. Mrs. McAllister appeared in a new line, that of a middle aged widow, and right well she played the part of Mrs. Green. The Sergt.-Major, Corpl. Kinsman, Lloyd, Webber all did their parts well. Some songs were capitally sung, especially the coster's song by Bugle-Major McAllister. On the 29th April, Jenkins arrived to join, having been detained at Jhansi in cholera camp, which was not a very lively beginning to his Indian career. In May the usual party started for Naini Tal, to compete at various games. Except at cricket and double tennis we won all the events. We had a merry time and returned all the better for our outing. There were some races whilst we were there. The course is a "gem," partly on the cricket and polo ground (they play both

the games on the same ground), then round a chemist's shop.

In June there was a Christy Minstrel performance, which was capital.

The Cricket Shield was won by F Company after a good contest, and later on the football by C Company.

In August the CHRONICLE arrived, much to our delight, and we were charmed to see that it was as excellent as that of 1890 had been.

On September 2nd the Battalion was cast into indescribable gloom by the death of poor Green—I won't say more than that it seems inconceivable how such a crime could ever have been committed in the Regiment.

Naturally the subsequent doings of the Battalion were of a quiet order. The only thing that I have to tell you about is the Exhibition, which Hoey most ably managed, and a great success it was. As we were to be on the march this cold weather it was thought that we should not have very much chance of competing in the big show which was to be held at Lucknow this year, so we had one of our own. The photographs by Sergt. Arnand, and the tin-work by Ptes. Tarr and Hodson were well worth seeing, to say nothing of the printing of Sergt. Collins, which is well-known throughout India.

Last year at the Show at Meerut we took over 300 rupees in prizes, but our carpenter's work, though very good, was handicapped, by the fact that good wood is not to be got in the Hills, and so the Plain people had the best of us there. Sergt. Arnand's photos, Sergt. Collins' printing, and Pte. Freeman's skins and heads called for special mention.

In October we came down the hill for the last time and stayed at Bareilly about a fortnight, then trained to Cawnpore, and have marched as far as this. From Benares to Asansol (where we entrain again) the Grand

Trunk Road upon which we are travelling, goes through a very uninteresting part I am told ; but we shall see, as we go along.

Before we left Ranikhet Colonel Hillyard dined with us, and said good-bye to us, as the time of his relinquishing command was drawing nigh. We shall miss him and Mrs. Hillyard very much, and their unvarying kindness to us all will be long remembered. The wives of the Warrant, N. C. Officers and Riflemen of the Battalion gave Mrs. Hillyard a silver card case as a memento of their appreciation of her kindness, and the esteem in which she was held by all. May they both be exceedingly happy.

As we passed through Allahabad we played the Station at cricket, and got defeated. Paget and Alexander being away racing at Lucknow, weakened our team a bit, but we can offer no excuse for missing catches. Batting is of course very different on grass to what it is on matting, so it is not surprising that wickets fell apace. We got 111, and our opponents 120 for 6 wickets. Please tell Hood when you see him that all the wit and wisdom is not with him, for one evening at dinner an officer remarked, "What's the good of sending to England for table cloths, when Ali Musjid, of Afghanistan, makes such good ones." The same was heard to say to his bearer on another occasion, "Am I your master, or is he mine ?" But so far we don't quite know what he meant.

With this to show that our education is far from being neglected out here, and wishing you all the best of everything for '93,

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE COCKBURN.

## 2ND BATTALION,

DUBLIN,

Jan. 15th.

DEAR EDITOR,

We have just arrived in Dublin, having left Belfast on Monday, January 9th, in the good old *Assistance* who, as usual, gave us a very fine specimen of her rolling performances : so much so, indeed, that only three out of ten faced dinner, and I am proud to say that I was one of the three, and went Nap.

Six Companies and the Band, are stationed at Ship Street Barracks, the worst quarters we have ever been in, as, no doubt other people have found out before. Two Companies under Coke are at Portobello Barracks, which they say are much better than this place, but as they are to be pulled down in April, the report is current that there being no room elsewhere in the garrison, they will be sent away on permanent furlough till accommodation can be found ; this is a very good idea.

Last year, '92, saw a great many changes in this Battalion; Harry Fergusson and Norcott, Jack Sherston, Lawrence, Arthur, Harry Wilson, Fyers, Arthur Fergusson, all having gone away, and now Vic and Colonel St. Paul have also gone ; in their places Major J. H. Fergusson, St Aubyn, Petre, Rokeby, have come, whilst Bright, Propert and Maitland, have recently joined, and we are looking forward to see Colonel Lyttelton before very long.

There was a certain amount of hunting in pursuit of the carted stag with the County Down hounds, of which Crake, Sherston, Ramsay, Thesiger, and Stephens, were the chief patrons, they had fairly good sport, but the country is not of the best, and horses were continually getting badly cut by the stone faced banks.

There was also a little rough shooting round about, which Coke, Arthur Fergusson and self enjoyed, though owing to the hard weather, the snipe were not so plentiful as usual; a nice lot of woodcocks came in the end of January, and we had two or three very good sporting days, duck driving at Colonel Bruce's (an old R.B. man) place, Ballyscullion, near Lough Neagh. It is a long narrow lough, and he has put a row of tubs across it, into which the sportsman gets, with his eight-bore gun, then two or three boats drive the duck from each end of the lough, and they come magnificent shots, very high and rather wide. An eight-bore gun in a small tub with a big man is a very tight fit, and it isn't easy to turn quickly, it was also very hard to pick up the killed and wounded, as the former drifted away great distances before the boats came up, and the latter dived and dived and dived, if they had a kick in them till they were out of sight.

The cricket was a great success, thanks mainly to Vic, Couper, Thesiger, Stephens and Privates Pickett and Murphy. Alas, we have lost Vic, and his deadly slows; he was the complete master of the batsmen of all the clubs in the north of Ireland.

Coke and self took some fishing on the river Maine, but it wasn't much good, owing to a salmon net at the mouth, which caught all our salmon, and a mill at the top, which poisoned or sickened all the trout.

We had some nice days on the Bann, club water, where a Belfast friend, Mr. Walter Wilson, kindly gave Coke and self the run of his house, fishermen, boats, &c., for a week, we only got ten salmon, but caught a very nice lot of trout up to four pounds in weight, they gave great sport, and June is the best time of year. All through the Bann there is good trout fishing, but the best spots are Toome Bridge (a good hotel on the banks),

Kilrea Weir, and Movaganher Weirs ; the trout rise well on hot evenings, and run well over 10lb. in weight, you rarely get one under 1½lb.

The grouse season was bad, but partridges, pheasants, &c., seem to have done well.

On the whole we had a fairly good time at Belfast, and now we have left, gentlemen are beginning to remember some of its good points.

Golf clubs flourish there, the two best are Port Rush and Newcastle, both quite A1. I went in for it a good deal, and was rather lucky in competitions ; cricket monopolized the attention of the other golfists, but now we have come here, and have a good "links" within half-an-hour's drive I hope we shall improve a lot.

Christmas falling on a Sunday this year, Boxing Day was observed as a holiday, with the following programme : 11 till 12.30, Football. Then the Xmas Dinners. Football till 4. After which boxing competition till 7, then supper, and a sing-song from 9 till 11. Result, no prisoners next day. There were also no prisoners after our arrival in Dublin ; the men behaved very well indeed. They didn't have a very good time during their passage on the *Assistance*.

With best wishes to the other Battalions and all old Riflemen for the New Year.

Yours ever,

ARTHUR HOOD.

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### 3RD BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,

31st Dec., 1892.

DEAR EDITOR,

As in 1891, New Year's Day again found the Battalion in Camp at Mian Mir where it took part in the

usual Proclamation Day parade. The work of the Battalion at the close of the camp was very heavy indeed. As often happens at these small camps, some of the hardest work was fruitless. Thus, on the 2nd January, we were marched to a distant flank to meet an attack that never took place, and on the 6th, we were called upon to make a wide turning movement over sand and irrigated fields, involving a march of well over 22 miles, and never came in contact with the enemy at all. The men, however, marched very well, and comparatively few fell out. At the Assault-of-Arms which wound up the Camp of Exercise, the Battalion was very successful, and for the second year running, Colour-Sergt. English gained the prize as "Best Man-at-Arms" in the Division. The Battalion was second in the Signalling Competition. Hardly a drop of rain fell during the time we were at the Camp of Exercise, and the dust of Mian Mir was very unpleasant.

On the 11th January, we started on our return march to Jullundur; Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., came to see us off, and complimented the Battalion on their smartness, and above all, on their excellent conduct during the manœuvres. The march back was uneventful and sport very indifferent.

We soon settled down to the usual routine of cold weather. Poor Alexander's fatal accident when playing with the Battalion team in the Lucknow polo tournament, cast a gloom over the Battalion and the station generally. Alexander was a most keen sportsman, a good comrade, and was deeply regretted not only by his brother officers and the N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion, but by numerous friends he had made in India during his two years' service in the country.

Major J. A. Fergusson left on February 20th. He had been a zealous promoter of temperance and good

works generally. All this time we were deplorably short of officers, and it was with great difficulty that any obtained leave during the summer. Officer after officer was posted to us, but managed to get to another Battalion a few weeks later.

On the 4th and 5th March our sports were held, and there were some respectable performances, notably in throwing the cricket ball, the winning throw being 106 yards, with two others, over 100.

On the 31st March, the C.O. presented the Shooting Shield and the Badges presented by Major Hon. M. Curzon. It is satisfactory to note that four Colour-Sergeants out of the eight were the best shots in their Companies.

The hot weather set in early owing to the almost total absence of rain, and the detachments for Dalhousie and Dharmesala started early in April.

Near the end of April we got a second draft from the 4th Battalion; they had a somewhat disagreeable introduction to India, having been kept over a fortnight in tents at Jhansi owing to an outbreak of cholera. Sergt. Morgan returned from Roorki having done himself and the Battalion great credit by passing first in the Reconnaissance and Survey examination.

The hot weather passed much as usual, weekly Rifle Club Meetings, Musketry, hot weather Military Training, &c., varying the monotony of our existence.

There was a good deal of cholera in the district during the summer, but cantonments were kept free from it.

The weather during May and June and the early part of July was intolerably hot, much worse than usual, but the health of the Battalion remained good, there being a total absence of enteric fever, in spite of there being an unusually large number of young soldiers in the ranks.

On the 9th July, ten men went to hospital in a state

tending to heat apoplexy, but a prolonged dust storm in the evening reduced the temperature some 10°, and they all recovered. On the 10th July, the rains set in in earnest, and were much welcomed.

Owing to the advent of four new officers, an officer could at last be spared for leave to England, and Walsh went home on the 19th June on twelve months' leave.

On the 2nd September the unexpected news arrived that we were to proceed by rail to Rawal Pindi.

On the 25th September we started in two special trains, and arrived at Rawal Pindi on the following day and were quartered in the West Ridge barracks.

Our stay at Rawal Pindi was devoid of incident. During it the Black Mountain Expedition came off, and ended in smoke.

Towards the end of October, owing to the bad health of the British troops at Peshawar, we were ordered to proceed thither by route march to take up the duties. As, however, the camping grounds on the way had been infected by cholera, Major-General Luck, commanding at Rawal Pindi, applied for us to be railed to Peshawar.

We left Rawal Pindi by two troop trains on the 24th October, arriving the same evening at our new quarters.

Thus we were not only railed from Jullundur to Peshawar instead of marching the 361 miles, but we did not take part in the manœuvres at Rawal Pindi. Both losses were borne with much equanimity by all ranks.

On arriving at Peshawar we were most hospitably entertained by the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, refreshments being provided for Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, and men, all separately. The 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers also had refreshments provided during our halt at Nowshera.

The first thing which struck us at Peshawar was the wonderful contrast of our men, in looks and health, to the Regiments quartered there, as the Peshawar fever

had been very bad all the hot weather, while at Jullundur we hadn't lost one man in sixteen months.

The Battalion, which had hitherto been celebrated as one of the healthiest British regiments in India, soon began to suffer. The number in hospital increased up to 104 (exclusive of men attending, for whom there was no room), and up to the end of December we lost six men.

The cold weather, however, put a stop to the sickness.

Lord Roberts arrived at Peshawar on the 20th Nov. A parade of the troops took place for him on the 21st, but a violent shower came on after the troops were on the ground and they were dismissed.

Lord Roberts visited all our "Institutions" and expressed himself well satisfied.

On the 23rd a parade of the garrison took place in the morning.

In the evening the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts dined with us.

On the 16th December Colonel Lyttelton left to assume command of the 1st Battalion at Calcutta. His departure was much regretted by all ranks in the 3rd Battalion.

Christmas passed off quietly. Some Companies had their dinners on the proper day, though it was Sunday, and some had them on Monday.

On Monday, the 26th December, the Regimental Sports took place in the Barrack Square in the afternoon. They consisted of amusing competitions, such as grinning through a horse collar, three-legged races, &c., so as to give every one a chance of obtaining a prize. In the evening there was a singing competition in the theatre. No man was allowed to compete who had sung in public in Peshawar. Three prizes were given for the best comic song, and three each for best sentimental and patriotic songs. There were about twenty competitors, and the proceedings did not terminate till midnight.

On the same evening the Band gave a dance, which was very successful.

As regards sport; in the beginning of the year the duck and snipe shooting was very good near Jullundur, and lots of us had capital sport—Pinney bagging fifty-three and a-half couple of snipe one day to his own gun; the best bag, I believe, for many years in that part of India.

April saw Slaney and Pinney start for the Central Provinces, where they made a very good account of their leave, bringing back, I think, ten tigers, five very good buffalo, beside some bison, cheetah, &c. Baker-Carr also got away, and making a rush, went up *via* Skardu to the Shigar valley in Battistan, where he got a good nullah, and bagged seven nice ibex, but on coming back to Kashmir had his chance of getting some bear spoilt by the cholera.

The weather below had been of course hotter than had ever been known, but when and where is not that always the case? It was warm though, very, and Gosling, Pearse and Darrell, who had come out to join us in May were glad to go up to Simla to cool down. Bingham and Tryon went up there later; Steuart to Calcutta, and Tharp and Henniker to Kashmir to shoot in August; where they got a good many bear, but sport was spoilt by the bad weather. Mills, followed by Morris, to Chamba, where Mills made a large bag of bear, gooral and tahr. Colonel Lyttelton went down to Ootacamund, where he killed a couple of tigers.

We had a very strong cricket team, captained by Col. Lyttelton, but few matches were played, principally because the Battalion was so split up by detachments and leaves.

Peshawar seems rather a nice place, though quite at the end of all things. However, it has a good racquet

court, polo ground (all turf), and a good cricket ground. The shooting after Jullundur seems indifferent, and I think some of us were sorry to leave on that account—and Peshawar doesn't seem as healthy or as easy to get away from.

The signallers, whom Steuart took over from Adair when he went home, and over whom they spent so much time and trouble, have done exceedingly well, as have also the shooting teams; but the football team that was to have gone to Simla to play for the cup did not compete. With best wishes for 1893.

Yours very truly,

3 B.R.B.

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4TH BATTALION,

RAGLAN BARRACKS, DEVONPORT.

31st Dec. 1892.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter to you was written just after our arrival here, when we knew but little about the place, but a year's experience has brought us to the conclusion that we might easily have been sent to a worse one.

There are plenty of kind and hospitable neighbours who give us abundance of excellent shooting; a racquet court within a few minutes' walk is much patronised; two theatres at which a good company *occasionally* appears; plenty of opportunity for yachting for those that like that nauseating pastime; a very fairly good cricket ground, and the Bijou Club for the lovers of the noble art of self defence. The men do a fair amount of boating and bathing in the summer, besides cricket and football flourishes the rest of the year. There is excellent ground for manoeuvres, 7 miles off. It is not a good quarter

for hunting, the nearest decent country being the Blackmore Vale, more than three hours' distant by train; however, a few of us manage to get some good gallops on Dartmoor, a tract that requires a deal of knowing, as it consists chiefly of bogs interspersed with angular boulders. Polo is also an impossibility owing to the difficulties about a ground, and even the arrival of two such professors at the game as Sherston and Vernon failed to give it a start. Cricket, however, was played with the greatest regularity, but with only fair success as far as winning matches was concerned; the bowling talent being somewhat weak. Acting-Corpl. Burton who went to the Reserve in August, was a great loss in the long field.

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the year for us, was our taking second place in the Competition for the Young Soldiers Shooting Cup, as the team had to shoot without any previous practice owing to the range (which is 6 miles off, with a sea voyage to face into the bargain) being constantly engaged: in spite of all these drawbacks, we averaged 80.75, and were only beaten by the 2nd Battalion; so we were very well satisfied, and trust, that as in these last two years, the two Battalions will run first and second for many years to come. I may mention that with the money won in the Inter-Regimental Cup last year, a silver model of a Rifleman was purchased.

The Battalion has provided the best shot in two courses at Hythe this year; Savile in May and Sergt. Harris in November.

The chief excitement here in the summer was the Western District Naval and Military Tournament, which, run by Howard, lasted for ten days; compared to it the one at the Agricultural Hall was a dead failure. The Musical Drive by the Exeter Batteries of the Royal

Artillery, the combined attack by all arms on the *Zareba* held by the Marines and the Naval Brigade, and the Tent Pegging by the Devon Yeomanry in double sections, seemed to be the most popular events. Sergeant Grinter and Sergeant Worthing both took prizes for feats of arms ; Acting-Corpl. Lee took second prize for boxing ; and Private Bennet won the lemon-cutting competition for cyclists. The tournament was much patronised by Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. It was a decided success financially, and a good sum of money was handed over to the local Naval and Military charities.

In August, the Battalion marched to Okehampton and took part in the District Field Firing. This was carried out on a larger scale and in a more realistic manner than has hitherto been attempted in England. Two Companies under Howard went on a few days in advance and erected villages and stockades calculated to resist the fire of any number of field batteries, besides shelter trenches manned by a large force of dummies of tried courage, for be it remarked, that though the British soldier is so brave that he does not know when he is defeated, the Okehampton dummy is the better man, as he does not even know when he is hit.

The Artillery fire was well worth seeing, and was watched with great interest by all. Altogether we had a very pleasant outing in spite of some heavy rain ; one or two of the marches were pretty stiff, not a single Rifleman fell out. The two Companies were left behind to put things straight and to construct a road across the moor, which took about ten days to do.

The Mounted Infantry Company were out for three months at Aldershot ; it consisted of Hardinge, Yarde-Buller, Dawson, Sergeant Tyler and sixty Riflemen, from here, and a similar number from Belfast ; they

had a very good time there, marred only by a lot of sickness amongst their horses.

On the 11th October, we gave a ball in the Plymouth Guildhall ; everyone was kind enough to say that it was a very good one, Liddell's band was certainly much appreciated, and dancing was kept up till after 4 a.m.

We have just finished our Christmas festivities which were carried out on the same lines as last year, and with equally good results. Acting-Corporal Ford was the most successful competitor at the sports. Sergeant-Major Tuck won the Veterans' Race in good form, and received a tremendous ovation. The boxing competition resulted in some capital fights ; in the final, Private Turner proved himself a bit too strong for Corporal Wallingford.

There have been a good many changes amongst the officers of the Battalion during the past year.

Among the earlier arrivals were Colonel Sackville and 2nd Lieut. Harman (Alpha and Omega), and later on came Bentinck, Oliphant, Vernon, Sherston, and Thresher (1st Battalion), for a few months. Woodhouse and Campbell have been posted, but have not yet arrived. We have lost Manners to the Depôt, F. C. Howard and McKenzie retired, Sherston exchanged with Woodhouse, Yarde-Buller, transferred to the 3rd Battalion, Hardinge, appointed a District Inspector of Musketry, Fortescue, too, must needs go up for, and pass the Staff College examination.

We are also losing Mr. Quinn, whose health, I am sorry to say, is not good ; he has over thirty years service, and has been Bandmaster for over twenty years, during which time he has kept the band in a high state of proficiency.

Yours sincerely,  
ALBERT JENNEE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A PRIVATE RIFLEMAN'S LETTER FROM THE SOUDAN.

PRIVATE J. MARSH joined the 2nd Battalion when it was quartered in Devonport in 1868. He served in the Ashantee Expedition of 1873-4, receiving the medal and clasp for Coomassie. In 1884 he volunteered for the Rifle Company of the Mounted Infantry, and served with it in the Nile Expedition and throughout the Desert March, actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat and subsequent operations. For these he received the Egyptian medal with two clasps and the Khedive's Bronze Star.

Whilst with the Rifle Company of the Mounted Infantry he was made an Acting-Corporal, but relinquished his stripe, at his own request, on rejoining.

He rejoined the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot in the summer of 1885, and was appointed Commanding Officer's Standing Orderly. In 1888, when quartered at Woolwich, his health began to fail, and after many months of suffering in hospital, and undergoing amputation of a leg, he gradually sank and died.

Poor Marsh was a very smart and gallant Rifleman, of excellent character and good abilities, and a credit to the Regiment in every way.

It is but seldom that one comes across a letter from a private soldier written in such good taste and so well expressed as that now published. Further, it gives a most remarkably accurate account of all that occurred during the eventful "Desert March" of Sir Herbert Stewart, and some of Marsh's comments on the expedition and more especially on the position of the Force after the Fall of Khartoum, evince an uncommon amount of observation.

The letter was written from Korti to a comrade in the 2nd Battalion at home, within a few days of the arrival of the rear-guard which covered the retreat across the Desert, and hence is especially genuine.

Lord Wolseley after the campaign wrote to Colonel Slade, then commanding the 2nd Battalion, as follows :—

“ The men you sent out from your Battalion to the Soudan were a credit to your selection, and to the splendid regiment they belong to.”—ED.

KORTI,

March 18th, 1885.

MY DEAR—,

We started from Metemmeh on February 14th, halted at Abu Klea Wells, and were followed up, and attacked by the enemy on the 16th, they took up a position on some hills, and kept up a sharp fire all night at about 800 yards range. We formed a zereba, and got under cover without firing a shot in return—but the next day we had to go out as a covering party to those filling water tanks at the Wells. They peppered us as we were crossing the open—the shots were dropping among us quite thick—and put two shells among us, which did not burst. We had a long distance fight of about five hours that day, when they retired and allowed us to scrape some water together for the march. The march back was something horrible, 33 days it took us, and it was all done on foot, as we had not sufficient camels to bring back supplies, and ammunition—those that were not killed died through want of food and water.

Thousands of rounds of ammunition, and tons of rations were sunk in the Nile, and lots of our own rifles broken up, because there was nothing to bring them back on.

We had to make away with our kits, so had nothing but our blankets, which had to serve as a shelter by day and a covering by night until we got well clear of Metemmeh. We would march from 3 a.m. to 11 a.m., halt, get a pint of water issued, bit of biscuit and boulli, start again about 5 p.m.—and march all night. It was very hard, you was always thirsty, and could not get water ; most all of

us had no boots—as we have not had an issue since April 12 months. Part of the way you would be over ankles in sand, then you would get a change to hard flinty pebbles, and previous to this we were on half rations of black native bread ; and on the march they served us out Duhra flour in lieu of biscuit, to make our own bread, when we could not get water to drink, leave alone mix the flour ; men went till fairly done up, and dropped without a word, but you had to get them along somehow ; a lot of poor fellows was buried in the desert. General Stewart died in the desert of wounds and was buried at Gakdul Wells—he was a fine soldier. We took about 3,000 camels over with us, and brought back about 500—and these poor devils are all in pieces. It seemed hard, after all the hard work, and so getting near to Khartoum—only three days' march from it—to hear of Gordon's death, and have to come back. The news came to us like a thunderbolt, but if Gordon had been alive, I am doubtful if we could have got to him for some time. Earle's force had not got to Berber, and we should have had to take Metemmeh, which was a strong fortified place about 3,000 yards to our left, and would have cost us a lot of men, as they have Krupp guns, and are armed with the Remington rifle, which is a better rifle than ours out here, as the action of ours gets stopped with the sand, and the extractors won't extract the empty cartridges.

At Abu Klea I had to use my cleaning rod and jag five out of every six rounds I fired, and that was one of the causes of a lot of men getting speared. Well, if we took Metemmeh, we should have had to hold it till General Earle's party came up the Nile, then fight our way up to Khartoum, and that would have taken more men than we had, in fact, it is only Providence that has brought us out of it at all.

We left Korti about 2,000 strong ; by the time we got

to Metemmeh we were about 1,000 at the very most; we had four small communication ports in the desert, then there was the killed, wounded, and sick, all to be taken from the fighting force, as convoys to the rear of sick or wounded had to go back, or rations was wanted. We had to send away half of our force, who would stear away at night to try and avoid their scouts—coming back, march in, in daylight as bold as brass, they thinking it was a reinforcement, would beat tomtoms and fire guns in defiance. They could not have known we were entirely cut off—as you may say, and that we had no supports or reinforcements, or they would not have let such a few walk away like we did—and to tell you the truth, there was not many who expected to come across the Bayuda desert safe again.

We started from England about two months too late, and sent a fighting force across the desert that was barely strong enough to keep the communications open from Korti to Metemmeh, but all's well that ends well, and here we are pretty safe as far as the enemy is concerned, and plenty of water to booze on.

Coming back, I saw a poor Naval Brigade man offer £7 10s., all the money he had, for a drink—but he may as well as offered £1000, he could not get it. We are to be stationed along the Nile, and made up again to go up with the reinforcements about August; the others go Suakin route—we up the Nile; there will be some tough fighting, but it will be a force worth going with next time. It is very hot now, and we get the hot sand winds. Troops die here at the average of four per day, enteric fever and dysentery are the prevailing diseases. We buried young Pereira yesterday—he was taken ill in the desert, and died after we got back. Mr. Sherston is sick. I did hear that Stephens died somewhere down country, but I don't know if it is right. All the others

are doing well, and send best respects. Our company has had five killed, three died of fever, and 21 wounded as yet.

1622. Acting Corporal J. MARSH, C. Co., Mounted Infantry, Nile Force, Soudan.

P.S.—I shall miss my course this year, old chap ; let us hear how you get on.

### THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1891.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Regimental Chronicle will be glad to hear that last year's issue was even more popular than the first number. At present nearly every officer serving in the Regiment is a subscriber, and 104 past Riflemen also support the publication.

The Queen was pleased to accept of a copy, as also were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Copies were, as in 1891, sent to all the old "Light Division" in the name of the officers of the Rifle Brigade, and duly acknowledged. We understand that the 43rd and 52nd are bringing out a Regimental Chronicle on much the same lines.

The following statement respecting the issue of the CHRONICLE for 1891 is given for the information of subscribers. Five hundred copies (as in 1890) were printed, and of these, about four hundred and sixty-four have been disposed of, leaving thirty-six in stock at the time of going to press.

About seventy copies of the 1890 issue are still in stock.

A considerable number of copies (over one hundred and fifty) were sold at half price to N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen. The deficit thus caused, was met by the liberality of two Officers, who sent donations to the

fund, and thus enabled the CHRONICLE to be issued to the men at far below its actual cost price.

It is notified that the price of the CHRONICLE to *non-subscribers* is 7s. 6d., also that the price to N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen is 2s. 6d. Postage and packing, 7d. extra.

The Annual Subscription is, as before, 5s., and subscribers can obtain extra copies at the same price, and by paying the postage.

### THE RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR FOR 1893.

THE Calendar has been published for this year in sheet form, size, 24 in., by 36 in., and also in pamphlet form the same size as the CHRONICLE, bound in a Rifle green wrapper, with the Regimental Badge printed in silver on the outside.

Copies can be obtained from the Publisher of the CHRONICLE at the following prices—Sheet Calendars, 9d. each, post free; Pamphlet Calendars, 6d. each, post free.

They can also be obtained at Battalion Canteens by N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen at half the above rates.

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### SPORT AND TRAVEL.

#### WAPITI SHOOTING IN WYOMING.

IN February, 1892, as I was about to leave London for Canada, a friend gave me "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," by Theodore Roosevelt, as the best modern book on sport in America, to help to beguile the voyage. One day on board ship I was reading the chapter on wapiti, when a young, active-looking man addressed me, "I am glad to see my book in good hands." It

was the author himself, whom I knew to be the best authority on hunting big game in the States. During the voyage we became great friends, and he related to me many adventures in the mountains, and anecdotes of life in the West with true American humour, and said he would "guarantee as many wapiti as I wanted," with a good chance of black and grizzly bears, deer, and bighorn sheep. I had always been led to believe that big game shooting in America was "played out," but here was a man who had made a good bag only four months previously, and who was kind enough not only to tell me where to go, but also to put me in communication with the hunter who had accompanied him, and to supply information as to expenses and all I wished to know.

It had long been my desire to shoot wapiti, and truly the fates seemed propitious.

On arrival at New York, after the worst passage I have ever made—we broke down twice in a heavy sea—Roosevelt at once wrote to the hunter, telling him to reply to me in Canada. In due course I got his letter, stating that I ought to be on the ground by August 20th, and that, if it was a bargain, he would make all arrangements. I at once closed with his terms, and the night of the 12th August, found Godfrey White of the Grenadiers, and myself in a Pullman car bound for the West. We took with us only our clothing, sleeping kit, and rifles—the hunter was to provide the "outfit," consisting of himself, a packer to load the horses and do odd jobs, and a cook, five riding and ten pack horses, tents, cooking equipment, and provisions for six weeks. I must pass over the journey of six days and nights in the train, though we saw much of interest; also a somewhat tedious drive of two days from the terminus of the line to where we were to meet our horses, and to leave civilization, such as it was.

On driving up to the wooden shanty—by courtesy hotel—we at once picked out our hunter amongst the crowd of loafers, cowboys, &c., a tall, powerful, bony man of sixty. He informed us he had “fixed camp” 35 miles off in the forest, but that we could not reach it that night. As soon as we had packed our kit on the horses he had brought with him, and bought sufficient flour and bacon for dinner and breakfast next morning, we started, leaving the road at once, and entering a dense pine forest by a game trail—we saw no path made by men till we returned here 40 days afterwards. We slept that night near a large lake where the mosquitos were more bloodthirsty than on the Waterport Guard at Gibraltar, or Watson’s Hotel in Bombay.

The following day we reached camp about two p.m., having passed through varied country, mostly forest, but with occasional openings from which one could see the Rocky Mountains clothed with dark pines up to 9,000 feet, and, above the timber line grassy benches, and then rocks, with snow in the rifts and scars where the sun never reached.

We also passed many springs of boiling water, and variously coloured mud forming terraces where it overflowed. Here and there geysers spouted, and everywhere were blowholes with steam rushing out at high pressure. But, “get on with your wapiti and don’t talk about what you don’t understand!” I hear some rude brother officer remark; for we were bound for the “Divide” between the Pacific and Atlantic, and had far to ride before getting into the hunting grounds.

We arrived in camp about mid-day; the afternoon was spent in apportioning packs to the different horses, and getting all ready for an early start the following day; our camp was pitched close to a river of boiling water running into a large lake in which I saw trout

rising freely, so I determined to try and catch some for dinner. I had no rod, but arming myself with a young pine tree, of the size and symmetry of a clothes' prop, and having got a piece of cord from the cook, and discovered a couple of very ragged salmon flies in an old shooting cap, White and I proceeded to business. My first cast was not a success—the cord fell in concentric circles with the fly in in the centre—it did not matter—one trout rose at a knot on the line, and another swallowed the fly, and in a very short time we had fourteen of from one to three lbs.

Next morning we were up at sunrise but it was past ten before all was ready to make a start, and then a white horse with a villainous countenance proceeded to buck his load off, which feat he accomplished in about a quarter of a minute; however, on a second attempt we managed to get off.

Our hunter was aware that a party of Yankee sportsmen was about to set out two or three days after us, under an inexperienced hunter, and fearing they might follow our trail, he took us over some difficult ground and we completely eluded them.

On the afternoon of the third day we pitched camp in the game country; it had been arranged that White was to have the services of the hunter, and I was to work alone, so after some lunch I went into the forest to try my luck. After a severe climb up a densely wooded mountain, I suddenly came on a grassy plateau, with scattered clumps of fine spruce and pine, and here and there a small lake. Everywhere were great tracks of wapiti—some as large as the foot-marks of cattle—cool beds, where they had been lying in the long grass; and where the ground was soft were wallows where the stags had been rolling in the black mud; the Indian willows were broken and thrashed, and every young

tree of suitable size was stripped of bark where they had rubbed their horns, leaving here and there a strip of velvet hanging from a broken branch. I sat down on a fallen pine and searched the ground with my glass, and soon saw a stag pass into a clump of trees on the further side of the level ground, and a minute afterwards three stags came out, and trotting into the marshy land began to feed ; two of them were small in proportion to the third, but I judged the smallest to weigh 35 stone.

The ground was very open ; there was absolutely no cover, but the wind was right, and I had on a well-worn Lovat suit in which I had "got in" to as difficult deer, with old Andrew Grant ; besides they were the first wapiti I had even seen, and there were no marches ; I would try them. After a difficult stalk of an hour during which the big stag never once raised his head, but the smaller ones often looked in my direction, I got to within 200 yards and placed a 500 express bullet rather too far back behind the shoulder of the big stag, who went off with the others as if untouched ; they stood again on a ridge about 400 yards off and looked back, and I fired and heard the bullet tell. I was afraid they would reach the forest so ran my best, and managed to put a third shot in the right place, just as he turned to survey the scene before entering the timber. He had a head of fifteen points, scarcely clear of the velvet, and was an enormous beast ; it is difficult to judge weight, but from my experience of deer in Scotland I would put 50 stone clean about the mark. I returned to camp and with the assistance of the packer and a horse managed to get the head and a good supply of fat meat into camp by sunset.

This was a good beginning, and from the great number and freshness of the tracks, I thought we were in for a good thing, but for the next three days I

hunted on foot and on horseback, and only saw three hinds, though the whole country was trodden by wapiti as a straw yard is by cattle—I also saw marks of bears but none very fresh. On the afternoon of the third day I came on a number of tracks of unshod horses.

White had meantime got two stags, one, with a fair head, he killed at over 400 yards, but he and the hunter had covered much ground on horseback and seen nothing, so on reporting the marks I had noticed, the hunter at once said that a hunting party of Indians must have been there only a day or two before our arrival, and driven all the game out of the country. We therefore determined to move further into the mountains next day, and after two very long marches during which we crossed a great grassy plain with marks of buffalo still visible, and passed several beaver meadows, with their lodges surrounded by water—modern lake dwellings—we camped beside an ice-cold stream in a great glen in the mountains. The following day I got two fine stags, one of them having a head of twelve points, regular and massive, measuring ten feet two inches from point to point round curve of horns, and eleven three-quarters inches in circumference at base, whilst White came on two Black bears shortly after leaving camp, killing the larger and wounding the other which escaped into the forest.

The nights were now very frosty and the stags beginning to call or "whistle." Their note is not like that of the red deer but is a musical sound, more like the call of a bird, or four notes on a reed instrument. As soon as calling began there was no difficulty in finding stags, and I soon made up my five, and White six, which were as many as we wanted, or indeed could conveniently carry through the thick timber, four horns being as many as a horse can pack.

We now turned our attention to bighorn sheep on the highest ground, and White got a four-year-old ram with nice horns, and one day came on an immense grizzly with three cubs, high up on the mountain, making a meal on embonpoint crickets. He unfortunately failed to get her, owing to the baffling winds—the greatest difficulty one has to contend with in these mountains—but described her as the size of a cow, and the hunter assured me she did not weigh less than 800 lbs.

I was not fortunate with sheep, I worked hard, but though I must have seen from 50 to 60 ewes, I never saw a ram. At this season, the sheep are high up, and go in small bands of from three to ten, the sexes keeping apart, and the old rams separate from the younger ones. I shot a barren ewe one day for meat, and most excellent she was. Several times I came across the tracks of mountain lions evidently hanging round the sheep, and one day I saw a black bear in the valley far below, but travelling at such a pace that I did not think it worth while going down; however, I managed to get a two-year-old grizzly, with a good skin, which came to feed on the carcass of a wapiti; I also saw a wolverine which was bent on the same errand.

Our hunter was now anxious to move into a still higher range, where he said rams were numerous; but as it required nine days on horseback and six by rail to get home, we reluctantly decided we could not do it.

At one camp on the way home I shot a remarkably fine blacktail buck with a beautiful head of 17 points. This made our total bag eleven wapiti stags, one grizzly, one black bear, two bighorns, one blacktail deer—I could easily have killed twenty-five wapiti stags myself. One morning I stalked nine different stags before one o'clock, I saw many fine heads, but determined not to shoot anything which did not exceed in size what I had already got; they are splendid animals, but as we could

not use such a quantity of meat, I would not leave it for the bears. In their habits wapiti are much the same as red deer, except that they migrate twice a year, spending the summer in the thick timber and grassy glades amongst the mountains, and as the cold weather comes on, travelling long distances to sheltered valleys lower down, where they assemble in bands, sometimes numbering several thousands. During these migrations they form beaten trails which are the only roads the hunter finds in the mountains, and these trails always lead by the shortest and easiest ways. These deer have a curious habit of going to any point from which an extended view can be obtained, and standing there, survey the country far below; they have a peculiar and not unpleasant smell, and in the forest I often detected their vicinity by this. The stags appear numerous in proportion to the hinds, but this may be accounted for by the Indians killing hinds in preference, during their autumn hunts.

We might also have got antelope on the foot-hills, and anyone having leisure to put out a cordon of baits and wait until they were sufficiently *gamey*, might get plenty of bears by sitting up for a few hours before sunset, or stalking the baits at sunrise.

I saw fresh tracks of bears almost every day, some of immense size.

As to birds, three kinds of grouse are numerous and absurdly tame, either running within a few yards of one's feet, or sitting stupidly in a fir tree, whilst one, equally stupidly, misses them with sticks or stones. Geese and ducks are plentiful on the lakes, and in the mountains one sees a few eagles, many ospreys, and an occasional jay, whilst the moose bird or "whisky jack" invades every camp, and picks the fat off your best haunch of venison, regardless of missiles.

The weather throughout was splendid, bright, warm days without a cloud, the air was clear and crisp, not too hot in the sun, nor too cool under the shady pines, with sharp frost at night. I have not space to write of the scenery, nor could I describe its beauty, but I do not think it could easily be surpassed ; good water was abundant, and pitch pine logs for firewood in profusion ; altogether, for abundance of game, fine weather, beautiful scenery, and general comfort, I do not know where this country can be equalled. Our hunter and packer were first-rate men, no day was too long, and no work too hard for them, they were genuine sportsmen and good fellows : our cook, a picturesque old soldier, was excellent, and took a keen interest in his art. Amongst other delicacies, he supplied us with unlimited " flap-jacks," a species of scone baked in a frying-pan ; according to the old man, their chief recommendation was that " they stopped with a fellar all day," and I should be inclined to include the night in his eulogium.

I could write pages about the petrified forests, and strange rock formations known to the hunters as " Hoodoos" (*i.e.*, goblins) we saw, but even though we had no whisky with us, they would not be credited.

The one thing that struck me most of all was the intense silence of these great forests, one could hear the silence, as one does in an empty cathedral, and almost hesitated to put one's foot down for fear of breaking it by disturbing a leaf.

The smaller animals were utterly regardless of one's presence, and whilst eating lunch on some fallen pine, the squirrels would come and take the crumbs almost out of one's hand.

Shooting in this country, as compared to India, is doubtless expensive, but I consider the advantages of climate and general comfort, more than compensate for

the extra cost, and in my opinion there is no finer game animal in the world than the wapiti stag.

HARRY J. FERGUSSON.

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## HOME OVERLAND.

HAVING travelled home from India by the Persian Gulf and Turkey in 1889, I have thought that a few notes on the journey may be useful to any Rifleman who may feel tempted to take the same or a similar route.

A steamer of the British India Company leaves Bombay weekly, on arrival of the English mail, and four days later, Karachi, for the Persian Gulf ports.

The passage up the Gulf is a pleasant one, as one is in a new port nearly every day. At Maskat and Abushahr, or Bushire, as we call it, are British residents, who are glad to see passing travellers.

The voyage from Karachi to Basra occupies ten or eleven days. The last 55 miles are up the Shat-al-Arab, the united stream of the Tigris and Euphrates; here the water level is at times above that of the adjacent land, which is covered with date palms. At Muhamara one passes the spot where the English expedition landed in 1856 and had a fight.

At the head of the Gulf the sea is shallow—generally about two fathoms—and for this reason, if the “Euphrates Valley” railway is ever made, it will have to be run a considerable distance down shore to get a deep-water harbour.

Basra, so well known to us as “Bussorah” in the story of “Sinbad the Sailor,” lies two or three miles up a canal, and is a sorry town.

A steamer of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Naviga-

tion Company leaves Basra for Baghdad soon after the arrival of the B.I. from Karachi. This is an English Company; the officers are English, and the crew Chaldaeans.

The journey up the river takes four days, the distance being about 500 miles. At Karna one passes the site of the Garden of Eden, and a little further on, Ezra's tomb. The banks are flat and bare, and the country thinly inhabited. There is a certain trade in grain, which is carried in boats to Basra.

At Baghdad I was very hospitably received by Major A. F. Talbot, the acting Resident—now Resident at Bushire—and Mrs. Talbot. The Residency is a fine house on the banks of the Tigris, and attached to it is an Indian post office, a steamer of the Indian Marine, an escort of the Bombay Marine Battalion, and a doctor. The appointment is an Indian one, but the Resident also corresponds with the Foreign Office in London.

This city, whose name recalls the wonders of the Arabian Nights and the splendour of Harun al Rashid, has never recovered its destruction by Holag Khan in the 13th century, and is now a poor place. The objects of interest in its neighbourhood are the ruins of Babylon, of the Tower of Babel, and of Seleucia-Ctesiphon, the mosque of Kasmain, and the tombs of Hasan and Husain—so dear to the Shia Musulmans.

Baghdad has a considerable Christian population, Chaldaeans, Syrians, Armenians, and some Greeks. There is also a small colony of English traders, some of whom are married to Baghadi ladies.

Bushire has also a certain number of European residents, and is the principal seaport of Persia. This and Baghdad are the two starting points for the land journey home. The system of travelling is much the same in Persia and Turkey. The following are the main routes homeward.

I. From Bushire, by Shiraz, Isfahan, and Teheran to Enzeli on the Caspian, thence steamer to Baku, train by Tiflis to Batum, and steamer to Odessa or Constantinopol; *or*, from Tiflis over the Caucasus and on by rail *via* Moscow.

IA. On from Teheran by land through Tabriz and Erivan to Tiflis, or through Erzerum to Trebizonde.

II. From Baghdad, by Hamadan to Teheran, and thence as by Route I.

III. From Baghdad, by Mosul, Mardin, Diarbekir, Sivas and Tokat to Samsun on the Black Sea, and thence by steamer to Constantinopol.

IV. From Baghdad, by Mosul, Diarbekir, and Aleppo to Iskanderun (Alexandretta) and thence by steamer to Constantinopol.

IVA. On from Aleppo to Damascus and Jerusalem, embarking afterwards at Yafa (Joppa) or Beyrouth.

This last is the line taken by Captain Pelham Burn in 1885.

V. The desert route from Baghdad to Damascus. This must be done on camels. An arrangement would have to be made with the Bedawi tribes, an important part of which would be a *bakshish* to the *shaikhs*.

I., II., III., and IV. can be done on horseback, and lie through inhabited and more settled countries. Route III. is not practicable in winter, as the passes over the Taurus mountains are blocked with snow.

There are two ways of travelling on horseback in the East; *chapar* and *caravan*. By the latter, saddle and transport animals must be bought, or hired for the whole journey, or from town to town, and only one stage can be done a day. Stages vary from about 16 to 36 miles, so that the rate of progress by *caravan* would be about 100 miles in four days.

Travelling *chapar*, one uses the relays of horses kept for the mails, and changes at each stage, two or three of which can be done in a day.

This method can only be used on post roads, as are

those above enmuerated. A carriage road has been opened on route III. from Kharput (three stages N. of Diarbekir), and here post horses are no longer available; a vehicle—without seat or springs—has to be hired from town to town.

It is well to allow an hour for changing horses, and it may take much more if they happen to be out grazing. Delays may also be caused by flooded rivers or other accidents. I once lost much time by reaching the Tigris just too late to cross by the ferry, and had to spend a whole night in a very dirty Kurdish village.

Allowing for all such delays, one cannot safely reckon on covering more than 60 miles a day by *chapar*.

A single traveller wants three horses, one for himself, with coat and bedding strapped on the saddle, one for his dragoman, who besides his own kit carries also the *cuisine*, and one for his baggage, on which rides the *surji* (post boy).

Baggage must be carried in saddlebags. These can be bought locally for a small sum, and it is better also to use the cooking pots of the country, and at journey's end they can be left to the dragoman.\*

Few stores and less liquor can be carried, but provisions are always procurable locally. The familiar “*murghi*” is the great staple—this boiled makes dinner, the water going towards soup, and the remains make breakfast at the first halting place next day. Boiled chicken bones after being jolted four or five hours in a saddle-bag do not make an exactly dainty meal, but a ride of thirty miles before breakfast teaches one the force of the Roman maxim, which we learn at school, “*optimum condimentum fames*.”

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\* I use this well-known word in its accepted English form. It is properly “*tarjumán*”—a term known to those who have served in India. It is an Arabic word, and means “interpreter.”

The accommodation in the rest houses—called *chapar khana* in Persia and *khan* in Turkey, is not of the best. In Mesopotamia and Irak the *khans* are mere mud hovels, teeming with insects, and in these parts the best plan is to travel with the utmost speed that one's weak nature can endure, from one large town to another. My own experience was that sleep was only to be got through physical exhaustion.

In Anatolia the accommodation is better. Inns are found with separate rooms, and in every *khan* there is a large and warm coffee house where excellent Turkish coffee is always to be had, and it is not till one goes to Turkey that one learns what coffee really is. Turkey has not much to boast of; but there are, in any case, three things which it produces of first-rate quality—good soldiers, good coffee, and good cigarettes.

If, however, public accommodation is bad, this is made up for by the generous private hospitality that one meets with everywhere in the East. A European traveller is always welcome, and meets with much kindness from all classes. I was most hospitably received at Kerkouk by the Chaldaean archbishop; at Mosul, by the French Dominicans—with whom I spent four days; at Mardin, by the Italian Franciscans and by a Mahometan gentleman; at Diarbekir, by the British vice-consul—an Armenian with an English wife; at Tokat, by the Armenian bishop; besides which, I received much civility from Turkish officials, both native and European, and others at various places that I passed through.

One method of travelling *chapar* is to accompany the mails which go weekly. A man called the “*tatar*” goes in charge, a *surji* leads the way, and the horses carrying the mail bags follow without riders; in this fashion they career across country at about 100 miles a day. A traveller with very little luggage going thus,

can save the third horse ; but he must be ready to "move on" at the call of the *tatar*. This method is not to be recommended ; anyone trying it would probably realise somewhat forcibly what it is to "catch a Tartar."

Travelling dragomans speaking English or French are found at Baghdad, and no other servant is wanted. English is of little use in the interior of Turkey ; French is better known ; but the most useful European language is Italian. I paid my dragoman T£15 (about £13 sterling) for the whole job.

Distance in the East is counted by "hours ;" these vary somewhat, but may be reckoned roughly at three miles. Horses are paid for at so much an hour—in Turkey, three and half piastres (say 7d.), which comes to about £1 per horse per 100 miles.

The land journey—unless one of the extensions IA. or IV A. be followed—is about the same in all the above quoted Routes I. to IV., and may be reckoned roundly at 1,000 miles. This makes the cost for three horses, £30, to which as much again must be added for the dragoman's pay and all incidental expenses ; say, then, £60 for the land journey. The cost of the railway and steamboat journey at either end depends, of course, upon whether one travels first or second class, and upon the time spent at halts *en route*. The whole journey home from India would then cost from £100 to £120.

Circular notes can be obtained from Grindlay and Co., Calcutta and Bombay, and Messrs. Lynch, at Baghdad, are able to give letters of credit which enable the traveller to get money at some of the principal towns in the interior. One can thus avoid carrying all one's store in gold—a wise precaution, for highway robbery is not wholly unknown in either Turkey or Persia.

An officer coming from India should provide himself with a *new* passport from the Government of India, and

a Turkish *visa* can be got at Karachi. On presenting this in Turkey one is furnished with a Turkish passport called *Teskere*, besides which one must have also a *Bouyouroulti*, which corresponds to what we call a *Parwana* in India. It is an order for the traveller to be provided with horses and an escort. The escort will probably be stated at four (mounted) *zabtiehs*, but as a matter of fact will consist of one only. He is relieved at each "thana," and each one expects a small "bakshish." These soldiery do not show much uniform, but I noticed that they had always a very substantial greatcoat with a hood, and a magazine rifle.

The following are the chief requisites for the overland journey :—

1. A good English saddle, with strong D's in front and behind (an old but still serviceable one is best, and it can be sold at journey's end); also a spare pair of girths.
2. A stout pair of riding breeches and a sun hat.
3. Waterproof cloak and waterproof covering for bedding.
4. A pair of goloshes or overshoes. In Turkey one must conform to what we know as the *júti dastúr* in India. Orientals object to the outside dirt being brought on to their carpets; but are quite satisfied if one wears overshoes and takes them off on entering a house. This is the custom adopted by all Turkish officials who wear European shoes. Anyone not thus provided might at times find himself in a very uncomfortable position.

It is the custom of the country to carry a revolver travelling.

Counting at the rate of travelling above described, the land journey of 1,000 miles would take 16 or 17 days. To this we must add 10 or 12 more for halts at

places of interest, so we may allow a month in all. Another month would be enough for the sea and railway journey at either end.

Steamers—French, Russian, Greek, and Austrian—ply along the Black Sea coast, and French, Egyptian, Austrian, and Russian along the Mediterranean coast of Turkey; generally fortnightly each line, so that one has not long to wait for a ship on reaching port.

If going home through Russia it would be necessary to get a Russian *visa* to one's passport, either in India or at Teheran. A special *visa* is also wanted on *leaving* Russia or Turkey, and passports have to be shown on entering and leaving the various Balkan States.

At Constantinopol one reaches the network of European railways, and having thus arrived at a point where one can book through to Charing Cross, my narrative shall be closed.

I will only add that I was entertained at Sófia by the English diplomatic agent, Mr. O'Conor, now Minister at Pekin. I was pleased by the very go-ahead appearance of everything in the young capital of Bulgaria—a most striking contrast with the state of things still obtaining in Turkey.

It will be seen that the expense of this journey is not much more than that of a voyage home by P. and O. with all accessories, and one sees a great deal for one's money; not only the veritable East, but also much of interest in Europe, including, above all, the far-famed Queen of the Bosporos.

I offer this short account of my own experiences to encourage any officer returning from India on leave to try a new route overland, instead of the time-worn and prosaic journey by the Red Sea and Suez Canal.

EDWARD NOEL.

## REINDEER AND ELK SHOOTING IN NORWAY.

IN August and September, 1892, thanks in many cases to the special kindness of those who gave us leave, Jenner, Vernon, Talbot, Lord Ava, and self went over to Norway for stalking, hoping to shoot both reindeer and elk.

None of the others had been there before, so I was made responsible for the arrangements.

I set about this in the early summer, yet so dilatory are the Norwegians, that it was only just before we started that the programme, which had involved a good deal of letter writing, was finally settled.

The periods of the year during which deer can be shot in Norway have been greatly altered of late, and, for the most part, with much advantage to the sport, though the reindeer season seems to me to begin much too early—horns all in velvet—&c., &c.

To those who know little of Norway, it may be a help to mention that, very roughly speaking, one can say that reindeer live in the south, and elk in the north of that country.\*

Further that, topographically speaking, whereas the south is, in great part, made up of large mountain

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\* I am speaking, of course, of the wild reindeer. The big herds of tame reindeer are all in the north of Norway, and it is their existence there which drives the wild reindeer to the south, as these cannot endure the proximity of the former.

If anyone wishes to annoy a friend who has shot reindeer in Norway, a wonder need only be expressed that he cares to shoot animals which “one understands are herded in semi-tame fashion.” Such a description applies of course to the Lap’s herds of tame deer, but has no more to do with their wild congeners than a description of cows on a Cheshire farm would have to do with wild bison in the Canara jungles.

ranges, the north mainly consists of immense stretches of flat ground, covered with swamps, and clothed in many parts with thick forest.

Reindeer stalking begins earliest on the calendar, opening on the 15th of August, and lasting a month, so I will take that first.

I append some notes as to arrangements for it, which will I fear considerably bore any but such as may ever contemplate stalking in Norway.

The first thing, very obviously, is to find a good place for deer.

The second is to make sure that you are not jostling any earlier established English sportsman.

The third, to get good hunters and good dogs.

Next, to see that some sort of accommodation is available.

Then, that supplies of bread, butter, eggs, milk, &c., shall be more or less at hand.

Last, but not least, one should endeavour to fix on a ground where trout fishing is handy, so that you may have something wherewith to fill up your spare days, and your possibly empty larder.

Reindeer hunting is very hard work, infinitely more so than Scotch stalking, and it is absolutely impossible for most people to follow it for many days on end, without turning it into an extreme form of drudgery.

A Master of Hounds, who last year entered me to the sport, told me that he and a friend (also an M.F.H.), used formerly to try to stalk every day in succession, and that they both found, on returning to England for cubbing, that they were perfectly "stale," and unequal to the hard work that was their inevitable lot in October.

The plan we found work best was to make up a party of three sportsmen and two hunters together, at a time, (nothing seems to weary these hunters, who start forth

morning after morning with undaunted freshness). This allows each sportsman to have one "off day" in every three days; and very thankful he generally is to get it.

We lived in a little cluster of huts and sheds, which lay in a valley about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and which were customarily inhabited during the summer by cattle from the nearest village, and by their attendants.

On either side, the mountains rose to a flat table land a couple of thousand feet higher, and, beyond this level, there rose again further tops, mounting up again one or two thousand feet more.

Over 1,200 square miles of this country, ring fenced by a road and uninvaded by any other Englishman, ranged the deer, sometimes in large herds, sometimes in small groups, or singly, and I think that we generally found that the larger the herd, the smaller the "heads."

Our abode lay just at the highest level at which, in that latitude, trees will grow; the actual valley in which it stood was covered with rough grass and low scrub; and a few stunted birch trees. But at the top of its sides all this came to an end, and nothing was to be seen but an endless wilderness of *débris*, a chaos of splintered rocks, with moss and lichen for the only vegetation, and snow to cover up the topmost peaks.

The usual mode of hunting is as follows:—

Immediately after breakfast you start off with your hunter, carrying between you the rifle, the leather bag that holds what you need during the day, and the dog in a leash.

Arrived at a likely tract of country you begin quartering the ground with the dog, working to and fro against the wind. Presently (we will hope), he begins straining at his rope, and sniffing furiously at the icy air that is driving in your teeth.

Acquiescing in his suggestion, you follow whither he wishes to go, and often find it hard work to keep up with him over the break-neck ground, as he drags you along in such fashion as the blind man's dog steers him down the crowded streets.

Panting and stumbling onwards for half a mile as best you may, you presently view the deer he has scented. The choking dog and his holder now fall to the rear, and, if a look through the glasses encourage you to follow up the pursuit, the actual stalk itself now commences.

As to their vision—reindeer are “sighted” up to only 400 yards; beyond that you can manoeuvre with no fear of detection, if a little ordinary care, such as avoiding crossing over white snow, be exercised.

Within 400 yards the “dangerous zone” begins; and, to follow up the simile, every advantage must now be taken of cover until the final attack is delivered.

If reindeer merely see you they will gallop off, but they will be worth following, as they will not go for any great distance. If, however, they get your wind, you may as well say goodbye to them for the afternoon.

The air in which all this takes place is extraordinarily exhilarating, and the scenery, in many parts, of the finest.

The region in which we shot this year was not so picturesque as that in which I stalked in '91, yet it furnished one or two beautiful views; and one group of black precipices, still lakes, blue glacier, and snowy mountain tops, fell into shape as if it had been designed by Landseer.

The reindeer stalker is not exempted from his full share of the changes and chances of this mortal life, and I cannot refrain from wreaking one anecdote upon the reader in proof thereof.

~~THE ENGLISH SWAN~~

He could not tell whether he had been followed or not, but he was still more anxious than before. He had no previous experience of such a situation, and he could not be certain if he would be successful in his efforts to escape. He had to leave the trail, follow it down hill, and then cross the river. However, it turned out so well, he was very surprised.

The bull stag arose from his bed, and walked off towards the south, showing, among them, his great head.

They now cantered down the side, and up the hill, where they turned towards the north.

On he toiled after them, till he saw an enormous stag, up and up he had worked across the side, and of the western peaks, which lay across the snow-tracts. This was walking from home, and there was necessarily to say, going to work.

However, he determined to go on, and to get a view of them. He went, and finally, after a long walk, crossing a long tract of snow, he got into the mist-clad peaks of the mountains, and high up, he lay down.

Working round, he got into a lying down position, and saw the bull who headed the herd.

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On a certain morning one of our party started forth very early, bent upon a long day and a kill. He had been trying his single barrelled rifle at the target outside the hut the previous evening, and had seemed rather pleased with the practice that he made with it. After a long toil uphill he arrived at the flat, and presently, got on to tracks. Followed on, these led him to view the group of deer lying down near the top of a knife-like edge of hill about a quarter mile off, the ground, however, all round being so naked that stalking seemed impossible.

After awhile they arose and trotted off, and he followed on their tracks till mid-day, then suddenly they brushed out from behind a small hillock about 200 yards from him, showing, among their number, one especially fine head.

They now cantered down the side of a wide valley, crossed the river at bottom, on a mile or so on the other side, and up the hill, where the mountains again rose towards the north.

On he toiled after them, lured on by the huge spoor of an enormous stag, up and up the mountains. The sun had worked across the sky, and now hung over the tops of the western peaks, which began to cast long shadows across the snow-tracts. The place was four hours' hard walking from home, and the deer were, it is hardly necessarily to say, going exactly in the wrong direction.

However, he determined on a shot at any cost; on he went, and finally, about 5 o'clock, viewed them crossing a long tract of snow that stretched up into the mist-clad peaks of the mountain.

Working round, he at length got sufficiently to leeward, and made his stalk, eventually arriving at a lying down position not 50 yards from the big stag, who headed the herd and was feeding towards him. A

steady aim—the hammer fell—no explosion. Imagining a miss fire, he put in another cartridge—same result. Again another—ditto, ditto.

The stag all this time stood like a beautiful bronze statue, motionless and staring.

The “wretched man” crawled down into a place of concealment, got out a broken pen-knife (in lieu of a screw-driver), and found that the striker of his rifle was broken,—having apparently snapped some time during the day!

Altogether we bagged nine reindeer, including two or three fair heads, (among others a “right-and-left” on his first day’s stalking on the part of Jenner), and then moved off north to the elk-ground.

A very different, and, to my mind, much less agreeable sport is elk-hunting; air much more stuffy; views, confined in many places to a 20-yards circumference of pine trunks and birch trees; ground underfoot, peaty and swampy.

Among these sloughs and bogs the huge elk wanders, moving with ease, and indeed galloping when need be, over the heavy and treacherous ground. The whole scene when you view him in an open part of the pine-forest might make one fancy one were back in pre-historic ages, and that the vast awkward-looking beast in front of you were a contemporary of the ichthyosaurus, and the other animals with impossible names who appear to have had it all their own way in the early ages of the world.

The long glassy lakes in the elk country are fine on the rare occasion of a cloudless morning, as the steam rises off the surface of the water and wreathes about the tops of the fir trees that fringe the shores, and reflect an equally sharp outline to their own in the water beneath them,—and the long wedge of creaking geese fly southwards overhead, and the wild fowl scuttle aside in front of your advancing boat.

We got much fewer elk than reindeer, only bagging two. The shootings we had leased held bear, but we never saw them, though we came on their tracks almost daily, but all too old to follow.

As to the country generally and the mode of travel—Norway is very sparsely populated, but is provided with excellent roads and good posting facilities.

The inhabitants are *all* peasants, and appear to be mostly democrats, who tolerate rather than relish their union with the more cultured and aristocratic Swedes.

There are no beggars; there are next to no rich men (for there are few towns); almost all seem to be peasant proprietors, fishermen, or wood cutters.

One of them summed it up well to Talbot. "We are all poor," said he, "but we all have substantial houses, good clothes, and sufficient food;" and the reason of this seems to be that the special nature of the country admits of small holdings, and of *nothing much else*.

Socially, in fact, the country is as flat as physically it is the reverse. It is the paradise of the "three acres and a cow," and I should heartily advise the radical doctrinaire to go over there, collect a few hasty statistics, hurry back, and propose a similar system of life over here. It would be just like him, and it would be perfectly impracticable, for no two countries are more utterly unlike in all the ingredients of their various problems than England and Norway.

In manners towards us as travellers, we found the Norwegians very independent and very good-hearted, but they would, I feel sure, freeze up at once at any attempt to treat them *de haut en bas*.

The cost of our sport we found on an average to range about £40 a month, exclusive of licences, and inclusive of the journey to and from the country.

A two months' trip over to Norway is a thoroughly

enjoyable experience, and, as the time passes swiftly by, one is never haunted by any hideous spectres to enquire whether the game is worth the candle.

There is no shadow of doubt in the mind while over there that, as when enjoying every other form of sport, life is very well worth the living.

BARTLE C. FRERE.

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## OBITUARY, 1892.

*Sir WILLIAM HENRY COPE, Bart., 9th January.*

LIEUT. BOYD WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER, 3rd Battalion, 12th February.

Notices of the above appeared in the last issue of the CHRONICLE.

LIEUT. C. E. GREEN, 1st Battalion, was the eldest son of Colonel Andrew Green, late of the Regiment, and was born on 2nd March, 1865. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant on 10th November, 1886, appointed to the Regiment on 5th October, 1887, and joined the 1st Battalion in India. He became lieutenant on 14th December, 1890.

His terribly tragic death at Ranikhet on 2nd September, is recorded in the CHRONICLE.

He was a smart Officer, and took a keen interest in his work, and was popular with all ranks. He was buried alongside of his younger brother, who died of enteric fever last year.

No words can express the profound sympathy which we all feel for the brave old Rifleman, who in the short space of ten months has thus lost *both* his sons whilst serving in the Corps with which he himself exhibited such conspicuous gallantry in the field.

MR. ALEXANDER MILLER, late of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who died on 14th May, 1892, aged 74 years, was a younger brother of Mr. William Miller, the well-known Bandmaster, who has just completed his seventy-eighth year.

Alexander Miller was born in Dublin in 1818, and at the age of 15 joined the Band of the 1st Battalion. He served in it for twenty-five years, and was Bugle-Major when he took his discharge. He served in both Kaffir wars and throughout the Crimea, and was in possession of the South African Medal, Crimean Medal with Clasps for Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, the Turkish Medal, and Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

On leaving the Regiment in 1858, the late Duke of Buccleuch appointed him Band-master of the Edinburgh County Militia, which post he held for twenty years.

In 1861 he was made a Queen's Trumpeter.

In 1878 he left the Militia on being offered the Band-mastership of the Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteers, which post he held, as well as that of Queen's Trumpeter, until the day of his death, after fifty-seven years' continuous service in the Rifle Brigade, Militia, and Volunteers.

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#### NOTICE BY THE EDITOR.

THE Editor requests that all Correspondents, and more especially that those responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the CHRONICLE, at such a date as will ensure that they *come to hand* by 31st December, 1893, without fail.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad *supplementary* contributions should in all cases be posted to the Editor, on December 31st, or by the first following homeward mail. The Editor, on the receipt of these, will be able to complete the Battalion "Record," "Letter to Editor," "Sports and Pastimes," etc., up to date, at the

time when the bulk of the correspondence has been already put into type and printed in slip. By this means, it is hoped that the CHRONICLE will be ready for issue at an earlier date next year.

The Editor wishes to convey his thanks to the Committee for the attention paid *in most instances* to the rules for correspondence published in p. 210 of the last CHRONICLE (1891).

He also wishes to point out the great advantage which has resulted this year, by all the committees sending in their contributions at the proper time: namely, the production of the CHRONICLE just two months earlier than in 1892.

For the information of new correspondents, the rules referred to are here repeated.

(1.) All communications to be written on *one side only*, leaving a wide margin for editorial notes, etc.

(2.) All names of foreign places or persons to be printed in block Roman type: thus, DUBLIN.

It is requested that all correspondence may be addressed to the Editor—2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and marked RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, *outside*.

#### STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES—1891.

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The Editor appeals to all subscribers who have not already done so, to fill in a copy of the accompanying form, and send it to their Bankers.

The result of not doing so, is that the Editor is annually inundated with letters requesting that CHRONICLES may be sent to subscribers whose names do not figure in Messrs. Cox and Co.'s

CHRONICLE account. Considerable delay in the issue of the CHRONICLE is thus incurred, and a vast amount of unnecessary correspondence and trouble thrown upon the editor and publisher.

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### Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

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